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**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands — FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10 and 15.

'Anti-Okie' Law Invalid; 7 to Sign Anti-Red Pact? No A.E.F. Seen by Pepper

The World's Day—November 24, 1941

Washington: Court Rejects 'Anti-Okie' Law

The Supreme Court held unconstitutional California legislation which prohibits any individual from assisting non-resident indigent persons from entering the State. [Page 3.]

Price control legislation reached the floor of the House for a week's debate including two days of general discussion. [Page 3.]

Joint consultations between special committees of Congress and the Parliament at Ottawa was urged by the Foreign Policy Association as a step toward greater United States-Canadian collaboration. [Page 8.]

Two Senators who have consistently opposed the Administration's foreign policy—Guy M. Gillette (D), of Iowa, and Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio—announced they would support the President's course whenever it was corroborated by Congressional action.

President Roosevelt approved legislation authorizing the Navy Department to construct or acquire 300 small vessels for use as minesweepers or in other work in harbors.

Twelve coastal tankers and four seagoing tugs will be built under contracts awarded by the Maritime Commission and totaling $11,000,000.

In Europe: Seven to Join Anti-Comintern Pact?

Seven more governments will join the present six signers of the anti-Comintern pact tomorrow, Germans announced. The new signers were listed as Finland, Denmark, Bulgaria, Croatia, Rumania, Slovakia, and Japan's puppet Chinese government of Nanking. Their representatives are meeting in Berlin. [Page 7.]

Unrest in Rumania over food shortage increased as Supply Minister Negel resigned after attributing Rumania's food trouble to Premier Antonescu's policy of co-operation with Germany in fighting Russia. [Page 6.]

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador-designate to Washington, arrived at Baghdad, Iraq, en route to the United States, presumably via the Pacific Ocean.

W. Averell Harriman, United States war aid expediter in London, disclosed that the United States Navy is shooting German submarines and aircraft at sea. [Page 6.]

New England: Pepper Doubts A. E. F. Necessary

Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, prominent advocate of all-out aid to Britain, told Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts that such aid probably will not require either a war declaration or an expeditionary force. [Details and Picture: Page 5.]

F. B. I. course on civilian defense for police officials opened at Sanders Theater, Harvard University. [Details and picture: Page 5.]

The Department of Commerce cited New England as "peculiarly fitted" to aid in the production of defense goods. [Page 2.]

How housewives may help to keep prices down was outlined to the Massachusetts Conference on Social Work which opened in Boston. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Orient: Bomb Wrecks U. S. Saigon Consulate

United States Consulate at Saigon, French Indo-China, has been wrecked by a bomb but no members of the staff injured. [Page 6.]

Tokyo Foreign Office was authoritatively reported to have sent a new, urgent communication to its Washington negotiators. [Page 6.]

United States Navy gunboats of the Yangtze patrol between Shanghai and Hankow are being withdrawn, following recall of Marines from China garrison posts.

In the Philippines, 20,000 officers and men of the Commonwealth were inducted into the United States Army, raising Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Far East command to more than 80,000 men.

Air and Sea: Largest Troop Convoy Arrives

Largest troop convoy to cross the North Atlantic to Britain landed Canada's Fifth (armored) Division, including the largest group of graduates of the Empire Air Training Scheme yet taken overseas. Lieut. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar was named to command Canada's second division.

RAF bombers pounded northern France during the night, following two daylight raids on French airdromes and the German-occupied French coast. Berlin and London concurred on the loss of seven British planes from the raids.

National: $1,000,000 Fire at Seward, Alaska

Seattle, Wash.—A serious fire was reported burning at Seward, Alaska, port of entry for United States Army forces and southern terminus of the Alaska Railroad, according to the Associated Press. Loss was estimated unofficially at close to $1,000,000.

Africa: British Push Drive in Libya

Britain pushed on steadily in Libya, entering what was described in London as the second phase of the battle—the move to defeat encircled Axis forces. Capture of Gambut was seen as seriously impairing Axis supply lines. [Page 1.]

A British general was claimed captured by Italian forces, although London disclaimed knowledge of any such capture.

A Polish general was disclosed to be commanding a unit of Polish soldiers with the British forces on the Libyan front.

Russia: Nazis Reported 31 Miles From Moscow

German forces moving on Moscow were reported within 31 miles of the Russian Capital in a terrific effort to gain their goal while fighting is still possible. [Page 1.]

Russians conceded the occupation of Rostov-on-Don, where street fighting was reported still in progress.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

RAIN	FAIR	WARMER	COLDER
	TONIGHT ↑		
	TOMORROW ↓		
WARMER	SNOW	COLDER	FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Miners Return, Action to Curb Strikes Pushed

Lewis accepts arbitration, Phone strike is ended—New walkouts in St. Louis and Chicago.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 — Although captive coal miners were trooping back to work today and the week end saw the settlement of the threatened long-distance telephone strike, Congress was restive and apparently ready to push restrictive labor legislation for the duration of the emergency.

Following a conference with other legislative leaders at the White House this morning Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas announced that the House will start consideration of defense labor legislation next week.

President Roosevelt invited a group of 10 Congressmen to meet with him at the White House this evening to discuss labor legislation.

The group, all from the House, is headed by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas and Majority Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts. The minority leader, Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts is included.

Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, is included as well as the next ranking member, Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia.

Labor Critics Included

Two of the sharpest critics of labor in the house, Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia and Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, are included. They are counterbalanced in part by two other members, Richard J. Welsh of California, a Republican like Mr. Martin, who is the ranking minority member of the Labor Committee, and Representative Joseph F. Gavagan (D) of New York

It is assumed that the President has some piece of labor legislation to discuss with a cross section of the House. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Assistant Secretary Daniel W. Tracy will be included.

Other labor developments of the day included:

In the St. Louis, Mo., area a general strike by 8,500 American Federation of Labor machinists practically stopped production on

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

State Factory Pay At Record Highs

Factory wages are making records for Massachusetts.

The average weekly earnings of $52.33 reported for manufacturing at Quincy are the highest ever recorded in a city of the Commonwealth, it was related today at the Division of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industries.

While shipbuilding supplies most of this record, manufacturing in general is also setting new marks. The $30 figure for average earnings in manufacturing throughout the State also betters all previous pay.

The general average has been running around $30 for several months.

New England Labor Backs Arbitration

Disputes in several big New England tool-making plants vital to defense rumbled today, but none plunged ahead toward strikes.

Apparently there is no danger of interruption of production at the Niles-Bement-Pond Company of West Hartford, because the union is willing to arbitrate all matters in controversy.

This forecast was made today by Donn Zinn, an official of the union at the plant, which employs 4,000 workers, and is indispensable to the aircraft industry. The difficulty relates to wages.

No wage angle, however, produced the disagreement at the Greenfield Tap & Die Company of Greenfield, Mass. This concern with its 2,000 employees is almost entirely engaged on defense tools. The union has worked out a good agreement with the management.

Extra Pay for Results

But at its main plant the company has successfully installed an incentive system to increase production, with extra payment for extra results. Feeling they don't want to be stop-watched, the rank and file of the union at Greenfield objected.

The company is insistent on introducing the new system. Observers thought today that the resistance was based on lack of understanding, and that this conflict might be worked out, as in one or two previous instances of the same kind in the State.

The dispute nearest to come to a strike of the three occurred at the Package Machinery Company of Springfield, Mass. Its president is Roger Putnam, Springfield's Mayor and reported as a possible candidate for Governor. Forty per cent of the company's production is

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

British and Free French Keep Pledges to Syria and Lebanon

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Syria, Nov. 24—When the Allies entered Syria last summer they promised the population that they would set up two independent States—Syria and Lebanon.

During the last few days I have had an interesting experience observing how the Allies are fulfilling their promises and how they are establishing these two States in the short space of three or four months from the wreckage left by the Vichy regime.

When the Allies entered Beirut after the Syrian campaign they found the country on the verge of starvation. Vichy officials had bled the country of money and produce, and illegal speculation and corruption had been universally encouraged throughout the whole of Syria.

The fact that the Free French under Gen. Georges Catroux have created an independent Syria and the Allies have sent 26,000 tons of wheat and made arrangements for storing a further 30,000 tons, restoring as far as war conditions permit normal civilian and economic life of the country, shows the immense resources of the Allied war effort.

Nazi Propaganda Disproved

This assistance also gives the lie to Nazi propaganda, which pretends that Britain is being strangled by the Nazi blockade. Indeed, the rapid way in which the Allies are creating the independent States of Syria and Lebanon is democracy's best answer to Hitler's disastrous yet much vaunted "new order" in Europe.

During my stay here I have had the opportunity of an exclusive interview with General Catroux, Commander in Chief of the Free French forces and General Delegate of Free France in the Levant. The General received me at his headquarters in Beirut, and a long interview took place in his offices in the Saray, which is the old Palace of the former Ottoman Administrator.

General Catroux, who has had a great experience as an administrator—he was Governor of Indo-China and Morocco, as well as having a brilliant career as a soldier—impresses one by his sincerity and his quick grasp of affairs.

Election of President

General Catroux has recently been intensely busy over the election of a new President of the independent Lebanon and he told me that the independence of Lebanon and the name of the new President will be proclaimed next week.

Informed circles here expect that the present Prime Minister, Alfred Naccache, will be proclaimed President.

When asked regarding the Syrian question, the General told me. "After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire at the end of the last war, Syria, cut adrift from other parts of the former Turkish Empire, lost much of its former economy and its political structure was upset."

The General continued: "Syria has always been divided by its many religious sects. For example, the Lebanese who are Christians, automatically look westward for their civilization and protection, whereas the inhabitants of Syria proper with its capital Damascus are Moslems and they feel their kinship with neighboring Arab States and turn their thoughts and aspirations eastward.

"For these reasons we decided to create two separate States—Syria, and Lebanon—although naturally their economy must remain closely linked."

Opposition in Policies

Discussuing the difficulties the French and British have experienced in Syria and Palestine in the past, General Catroux told me: "These troubles would not have occurred except that the policies of France and Britain were opposed in the Levant and the inhabitants profited by this division.

"The present joint Free French and Allied administration in Syria is important because it proves that the British and French can co-operate effectively in the Middle East, and the creation of an independent Syria and Lebanon is

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

U.S. Troops for Dutch Guiana; British Capture Libyan Towns; Moscow Seriously Threatened

Gambut and Bardia fall as British armored forces push west toward Tobruk.

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 24 (AP)—British forces smashing westward along the Libyan Mediterranean coast have captured the important Axis supply center of Gambut, approximately half way to the besieged British garrison at Tobruk, the British Middle East Command announced today.

This success announced on the seventh day of the invasion of Libya, followed hard upon capture of Bardia, a move by which the British reached the Mediterranean to trap strong forces under Axis Gen. Erwin Rommel entrenched along the Egyptian-Libyan border. An unofficial report said 15,000 Axis prisoners were taken up to yesterday.

The Germans were rushing reinforcements to their Air Force, and a British spokesman acknowledged that the air opposition in Libya was increasing. He added, however, that the Axis strength was being concentrated in the back areas rather than on the battlefield.

The British said that the Axis armies had been battered into four separate isolated groups, with the Empire forces closing in on them.

The main battle—pictured as a clash of tanks and mechanized equipment, with American-made machines playing a major role—moved into its second day in the vicinity of Rezegh, 10 miles southeast of Tobruk.

Forces Almost United

British forces which broke through the Axis siege lines at Tobruk were reported to have fought their way to within four miles of their comrades coming in from the east and south.

Tank losses steadily cut down the number of tanks taking part, since reinforcements were not matching destruction.

Both sides flung infantry forces into the Rezegh battle and hand-to-hand fighting developed at many points, British military sources said.

British infantry rushing into the Rezegh battle as the tank strength declined consisted of English, South African, and New Zealand regiments, the spokesman said.

These forces, he continued, were clashing with Axis troops out in the open, without trenches and with only whatever cover nature afforded, and it was probable that bayonet fighting was on a "considerable" scale.

Blow to Germans

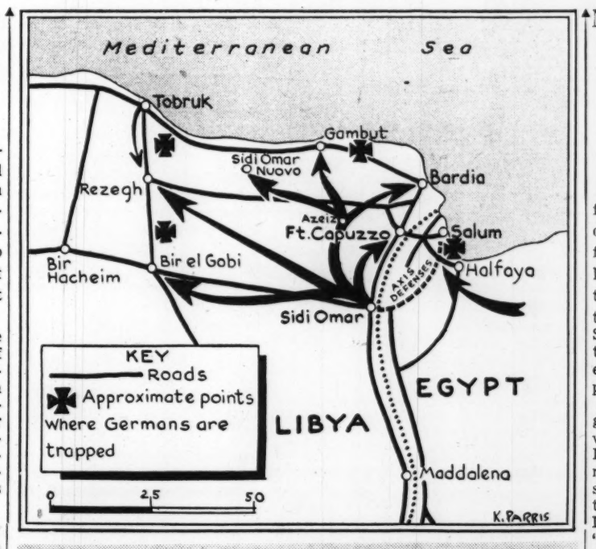
Loss of Gambut by the Germans was expected to gravely hamper the Axis supply lines.

Describing the conflict, British sources said "there is an amazing battle going on in an area 40 by 40 miles (1,600 square miles), and there are no regular lines and no telephone communications."

[In London, the battle was viewed as having entered its second phase, or the "defeat of the encircled enemy." Phase one was described as the moving forward of armored formations to prearranged positions, and start of the shouldering movement against frontier defenses.]

The RAF announced it had shot down 16 Axis planes over the Libyan battlefield Nov. 23 and destroyed five more on the ground. Indicating the bitter character of

Continued on Page 19, Column 4



By a Staff Artist; Wide World

Campaign in Libyan Desert

Upper: Four areas in which British forces are attempting to dispose of trapped Axis forces. This operation, described in London as the second phase of the Libyan campaign, was expedited by the capture today of Gambut, near the coast. Lower: Bardia, taken from the Axis by the British for the second time within a year, as seen from the air. Town is situated on a level plateau high above the Mediterranean Sea. Gullies in background illustrate the difficult terrain over which British and Axis forces are operating.

Nazis Closer to Capital But Fall Back in South

By the Associated Press

Monday, Nov. 24

German shock troops which drove a new wedge between Moscow and Kalinin and swarmed against the Red Army's second lines of defense south and west of the Capital put Moscow today in its most serious danger of the war, according to Russian advices from Kuibyshev.

Virtual Ultimatum

Russian military sources declared, however, that on the southern front, where German tanks battered their way into the Don River port of Rostov, the Red Army had launched its greatest counter-attack of the war, driving back the Germans in some places as much as 37 miles across the Donets Plateau.

The German High Command announced a new advance toward Moscow, carrying the German vanguard into Solnetschnogorski, about 31 miles northwest of the Russian Capital, the closest they thrust so far, was announced by the German High Command today.

The communiqué said the City was taken by tank troops after heavy fighting.

The position of Solnetschnogorski would indicate a penetration along the railroad from Klin, 50 miles northwest of Moscow, where the Russians acknowledged yesterday there had been fighting.

The communique said another Russian attempt to break out of the Leningrad siege ring collapsed with heavy Red Army losses, including eight tanks, seven of them "super-heavy," destroyed.

Russians estimated at least 17 German divisions, or about 250,000 men, were involved in the renewed central front offensive.

A Moscow radiocast quoted a correspondent of Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, as saying the Germans were now employing more than 40 divisions,

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Hitler Demands Bases in North Africa

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 24—The British offensive against the Axis forces in Libya has brought into the forefront of the news the question of Nazi designs on French North Africa.

Britain's preliminary successes in tank battles around Tobruk, Libya, have caused Hitler to speed his projects for getting a grip on France's colonies. Tunisia, in particular, has become a key point. Germany, it is learned authoritatively, is putting heavy pressure on Vichy to obtain the use of Bizerta as a naval base and also seeking permission to base German troops in Tunisia, if necessary, including Axis forces which might be obliged to withdraw from Libya, as the British advance westward.

It also is understood that Hitler is demanding from Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain the assistance of what is left of the French fleet for convoying Axis troops across the Mediterranean. There are unconfirmed reports current here that Marshal Pétain and Admiral Jean Darlan are to confer with Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring this week. Fontainebleu, south of Paris, is mentioned as the probable place and Wednesday as a likely date.

These reports, which appear to have some basis in fact although lacking confirmation in detail, speak of German "concessions" to Vichy in the form of the release of a million French war prisoners and the nominal return of Paris to Unoccupied France as a counterpart for vital French strategic concessions to the Axis in North Africa.

Weygand Ouster Demanded

Information which has accumulated here over the week end, coming mostly from North African sources, makes it increasingly clear that Gen. Maxime Weygand was removed because of his resistance to German demands for use of Bizerta as a naval base and port. These reports declare that already since General Weygand's dismissal—which it is said was obtained by a virtual Nazi ultimatum delivered by Otto Abetz, German Ambassador to Unoccupied France — German "technicians" in various parts of North Africa have begun to wear their uniforms and otherwise make their presence felt more openly.

It is stated here that, so far, there are no German troops in any considerable numbers anywhere in French North African territory. But it is equally true that the number of German "missions" to Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco has been increasing constantly, according to Free French sources here, infiltration through Spain and via Tangier has been particularly heavy in recent weeks.

The same sources also attach the greatest importance to the way work is being rushed on the Trans-Saharan Railway leading toward Dakar. It is pointed out that although the railway itself hardly could be completed in time to serve any useful purpose in the present crisis, this is by no means true of the road which is being built at the same time and which is being rushed to completion un-

Continued on Page 19, Column 5

Move will strengthen Netherlands in Far East; Brazil approves Army action.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 — A further concentration of the power of the Netherlands in the Far East for the protection of the Netherlands East Indies became possible today with the announcement from the White House that United States Army contingents would take over the protection of Netherland's South American colonial possession of Guiana.

Although the principal reason given for the important new development was the protection of Dutch Guiana's vital bauxite mines, the White House emphasized that the United States and the Netherlands Government in London were co-operating in view "of the present situation in the southwestern Pacific."

[The Brazilian Government issued a statement today expressing approval of the dispatch of United States troops to Dutch Guiana.]

The news came as the Japanese members of the current American-Japanese "peace" talks were awaiting further instructions from Tokyo before deciding whether to request further appointments with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Bomb Wrecks Consulate

The move was also followed a short while after the State Department announcement that a bomb had last night wrecked the American Consulate in Japanese-held Saigon, French Indo-China.

Judged in the light of the present Far Eastern situation, American occupation of Dutch Guiana is seen as still another move in the war of nerves which Washington is conducting against Tokyo.

It is pointed out that the danger of attack upon Dutch Guiana is probably considerably less today than it was a year ago and that the principal purpose of the move seems to be to give further proof that the United States will stand behind the anti-Axis nations in the protection of their possessions.

War Department Silent

The War Department, following its rule of issuing no statement on the movement of troops outside continental United States, has not said whether its contingent has yet left for Dutch Guiana. It is thought likely, however, that it has done so, since announcements such as these are usually withheld until the troops have arrived at their destination, thus assuring greater safety in transit.

Interest was aroused here by the White House statement that "the Government of Brazil (which forms the southern boundary of Dutch Guiana, or Suriman) has indicated its wholehearted approval of the emergency measures."

According to the White House, "the bauxite mines in Surinam furnish upward of 60 per cent of the requirements of the United States' aluminum industry, which is vital to the defense of the United States, the Western Hemisphere, and the Nations actively resisting aggression.

"In normal circumstances the Government of the Netherlands would, for the purpose of strengthening further the defenses of Surinam, draw on the armed forces of the Netherlands Indies. In view, however, of the present situation in the Southwestern Pacific, it is thought inadvisable to follow that course," the White House said.

Limits Are Set

"For this reason the Governments of the Netherlands and of the United States of America have entered into consultation. As a result, the latter has agreed to send a contingent of the United States Army to Surinam to co-operate with the Netherlands forces in assuring the protection of the bauxite mines in that territory. This contingent will, of course, be withdrawn as soon as the present danger to the mines is removed and at the latest at the conclusion of hostilities."

The United States troops in Dutch Guiana will form the second American Army contingent to be posted in South America, since American troops have already been sent to British Guiana as part of the garrisoning of the eight defense bases obtained from Great Britain in exchange for the 50 destroyers.

Meanwhile, little new has emerged from the American-Japanese negotiations for the past few days. Mr. Hull said today that the conversations were still in the discussion stage and had not reached a decision stage.

New England Declared 'Peculiarly Fitted' to Help Win War of Machines

N. E. Hailed as a Leader in Defense Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—New England was hailed by the Department of Commerce today as being "peculiarly fitted" to help the democracies to win the "war of machines."

New England industries are described as playing an early and substantial part in the battle of production. They are already carrying, the Department said, "a rather full share of the national defense load with a minimum of disturbance and strain."

These conclusions—and others equally encouraging to New England—are contained in a special analysis of the impact of defense upon business in the northeast and are a part of an article "Inside New England", prepared for the current issue of the Department's "Domestic Commerce Weekly Bulletin" by Eldon C. Shoup, regional business analyst.

Emphasizing that the task set before the United States is outbuilding Hitler, the report cites the fact that while New England has been speeding production on more than $2,000,000,000 defense orders, it has been experiencing the highest level of general business activity in its history.

Ready Availability

"During the early months of the defense period," Mr. Shoup writes, "the ready availability of the region's machine-tool makers, shipyards, and airplane engine and parts factories secured a substantial share of the most urgent contracts awarded by the Army and the Navy.

"These three industries were among the first in the region to undertake large-scale defense production.

"In the manufacture of airplane engines and propellers, rapid expansion was already under way on account of foreign demand. The huge Army and Navy programs forced further expansion at maximum speed. By the end of December, 1940, these plants had received orders aggregating more than $200,000,000, or about 10 per cent of the country's total. Expansion of facilities, employment, and output has continued at a rapid pace during 1941.

"Ship construction and equipment," the report states, "have accounted for the largest single item of defense production in the region, having amounted to $1,160,380,000, or 25.8 per cent of the national total to the end of December, 1940.

"Rapid expansion of shipyard facilities and of construction contracts has continued this year. The present construction program, without additions, will maintain full use of facilities and high-level employment for many months.

Other Materials

"After the early, heavy influx of orders for tools, planes, ships, and ordnance, there followed a slower but substantial and widespread contracting for a great variety of defense materials. Shoes, clothing textiles, rubber and plastics, paper, metal and instrument manufactures, and machinery have all received great impetus.

"Not only have industries engaged on defense orders increased their activity, but the high income level and attendant strong consumer demand have accelerated nondefense manufacturing as well. On the whole, it can be said that the region's manufacturing industry is in excellent shape, as to both facilities and personnel, for efficient and sustained production.

"The extent of the defense efforts sustained by the business enterprise of a region and the contribution which the region makes to the speedy performance of the national-defense undertaking are questions of first importance.

"A quick, short-lived burst of productive effort may be brought forth in an emergency under almost any economic condition, even though the cost and the strain may be exorbitant. A sustained, all-out effort, however, must be supported by an economy which is currently healthy and which gives promise of coming through the emergency in a condition considered desirable by the population. Fortunately, it can be said of New England that its diversified industry and commerce have adapted themselves remarkably well, thus far, to the defense demands."

Shared by Labor

Mr. Shoup's study emphasizes that labor is sharing substantially in New England's prosperity.

An outstanding gain has been made since June 1940 in the rates of employment, wage payments, and training and fitness of labor, it is pointed out. More jobs, more money and more opportunity have improved morale. Training programs have increased the supply of skilled workers.

The United States employment offices throughout the region have played an increasingly active and valuable role in this situation. In June 1941 these offices placed 29,600 workers as compared with 16,782 in June 1940, an increase of 76.5 per cent. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, a total of 262,612 workers found jobs through these offices, compared with 170,349 during the previous 12 months.

Labor disputes seldom result in work stoppage in New England industry, Mr. Shoup says, and he notes that a fine record in this respect has been made during the defense period.

Mr. Shoup finds that the influence of defense is now and will continue to be severe on small firms.

"The most apparent reasons are his relatively poorer chance of securing defense work, his inability to compete with defense industries for labor supply, and his relative disadvantage in learning about and planning adjustments to meet rapidly changing priority and other governmental rulings," he reports.

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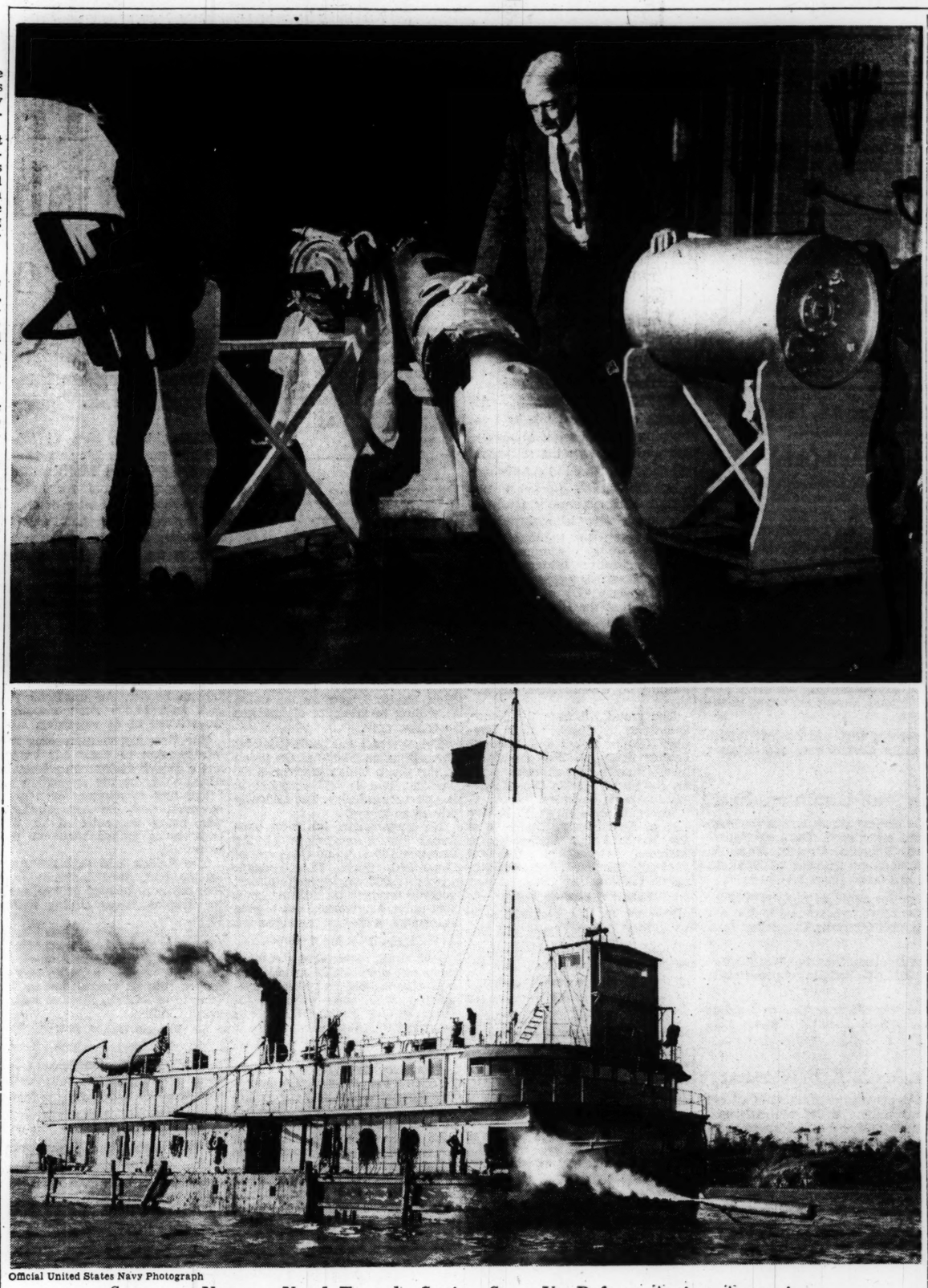

Official United States Navy Photograph

Scenes as Newport Naval Torpedo Station Steps Up Defense Against Aggression

Top: A veteran engineer of the United States Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., C. T. Minkler is shown here with honored symbols of the Station's 72 years of service to the Navy. One of Mr. Minkler's contributions to naval armament was the development of the depth charge (shown to his left), which fought off the submarine menace to commerce during the last war. The torpedo in the center is the far-famed Howell Torpedo, developed at Newport after about 20 years of experimentation, and used by the Navy from 1890 to 1902. Another early model is shown at the left. Bottom: Trailing a cloud of smoke, a torpedo bursts from a testing barge at the Naval Torpedo Station. The barge whistle, signaling the launching of a torpedo, blows a feather of steam from the roof of the inspector's lookout bridge. For outstanding records in producing torpedoes for the present emergency, the Newport Station today received the "E" for excellence award of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance. Participating in the formal ceremony were Office of Production Management Director William S. Knudsen, Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, and Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island.

Open Hearing Demanded On Hub Ballots

A public hearing to bring out testimony of a Boston police officer who says he saw an election department employee destroying ballots the day after the Nov. 4 Boston City election, was demanded today by Albert West, counsel for Joseph Lee, defeated mayoral candidate, in a letter to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The police officer, Patrolman Thomas Turley, was brought in by Francis E. Kelly, counsel for former Mayor James M. Curley, also a defeated candidate, but the Election Commission refused to hear his testimony. Subsequently, the Commission summoned him for a private interview.

Pointing out that Mr. Turley was not represented by counsel, in this interview, whereas the Election Commission was represented by Corporation Council Robert Cutler, and the employee allegedly involved was allowed to have counsel, Mr. West charged that the hearing had been held "with the apparent intent to break down his story," and that this amounted to a deliberate effort to "tamper in secret" with the officer's testimony.

Mr. West asked the Mayor to direct the Election Commission "to hear Officer Turley's suppressed testimony in an official meeting of the Board of Election Commissioners in the open, when counsel for all interested parties may be present."

The interview with Mr. Turley was admitted, after it occurred, by an election official, who told reporters that the police officer was "not sure" of his story that it was ballots he had seen an employee destroying. The employee has said he was merely tearing up old envelopes and was being facetious when he told Mr. Turley they were "ballots." Mr. West sent the Mayor a letter from Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timility, in which Mr. Timilty related circumstances surrounding Mr. Turley's visit to City Hall, and confirmed that the officer had been questioned "for approximately two hours."

"I regret to say," Commissioner Timilty stated, "that officer Turley was not represented by counsel. Had I known that he was to be subjected to questioning by others than members of the Board, I would have had him represented by counsel to protect his rights."

Mr. West said today he is prepared to go to court on this question of destruction of ballots, and on the question of "illegal cancelation marks on certain ballots counted by the Commission.

Court action was presaged also today when Judge Emil Fuchs, counsel for Mr. Curley, and Lawrence A. Costello, Mr. Curley's secretary, appeared at the election department with a secretary to check their list of Boston men in the armed services and absent from the City against the official list showing who was recorded as voting. Mr Curley has charged fraudulent voting on the names of soldiers away from Boston.

The delegation struck a snag, however, when Election Commissioner Frederick E. Dowling refused to allow access to the official check.

New England Labor Backs Arbitration

Continued from Page 1

given over to equipment for loading shells.

Something more of a closed shop and a wage increase are sought by the union. The company employs 450.

Not a single strike in defense industry is in process today in Massachusetts, it was reported at the State Board of Concilation and Arbitration.

Classification of Workers

The issue at the Niles-Bement-Pond plant, which does much for the huge Pratt & Whitney airplane engine works, concerns a reclassification of workers that is now taking place. Mr. Zinn, who is an official of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, said the union is asking to be given some voice in the reclassification. He said the company is undertaking this independently, and that the process covered the entire shop.

Reclassification calls for putting men in jobs according to the skill involved. For many this will mean more pay. Mr. Zinn estimated the reclassification would bring a raise of five cents an hour for the shop. The union has a contract with the company.

It is the same union, which is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which is concerned at the Greenfield Tap & Die Co.

Meanwhile conclusion of a reclassification at the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company at Hartford was reported today by another local of the same union.

This reclassification will bring an increase of from 5 to 30 cents an hour to workers, said a union official. It was completed a week ago but is not yet actually signed. The company employs 8,000.

Blaze at Rockland Does $100,000 Damage

ROCKLAND, Mass., Nov. 24 (AP)—Several firemen were injured today fighting a fire which caused damage estimated unofficially at $100,000 in the Rice Building, a brick structure on the main street.

The blaze, of undetermined origin, started about 4:45 a. m. Rockland, Brockton, Abington and Weymouth firemen had it under control by 7 o'clock. The building housed a co-operative bank, stores and offices, and several residential apartments. Fire Chief Clyson P. Inkey was overcome by smoke, but was revived and continued on duty.

Housewives Told They Can Restrain Prices

Housewives have it in their power to exervise some restraint on price rises by careful buying, by wasting nothing, and by waging an organized campaign against unfair price jumps, according to Miss Caroline F. Ware of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration in Washington.

Miss Ware, who was in Boston today to give a lecture course on consumer protection at the Massachusetts Conference on Social Work at the Hotel Statler, pointed out during an interview that "some things have been riding the general tide of price rises without justification for the increase."

Price Trend Seen Upward

She spoke of a consumers' group in New Jersey which made a survey of local stores, comparing prices, to discover that in some branches of the same chain store the prices were higher than in others. In another State, it was found that dry cleaners had raised prices without a logical reason, she disclosed.

Housewives, said Miss Ware, can be very helpful in checking and reporting to their State consumer committees any cases of profiteering. Another way the housewife can act to bring the price of an item down is to stop buying that product for a time, the consumer expert pointed out, so that the demand will decrease and, therefore, the price.

Miss Ware was not optimistic, however, over the prospect of any general decrease in food prices. "I see much more likelihood of food prices going up than down," she said, calling attention to the fact that the increase is now about 13 per cent above the level of a year ago.

Theme of Social Service

She spoke of two steps which the Department of Agriculture has taken to remedy the situation. One, the plan for a 30 per cent increase in farm gardens, and second a 10 per cent increase in the production of dairy products. Crop curtailment, she said, was a thing of the past, except for cotton.

The Conference, which will continue in session through Thursday, is turning its discussions to the subject of social services in the defense program. Conference institutes will take up: consumer protection, the general secretary and the volunteer, everyday problems in housing, making Americans stronger, the process of group work, case work relationships, working with old people, the emotional development of the preschool child, and supervision of the inexperienced case worker.

Charlotte Whitton, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Welfare Council in Ottawa will speak at the Conference Luncheon on Thursday, and Eric H. Biddle, of the American Public Welfare Association, who has just returned from England, will tell "What Is Happening to Social Services in England During the War" in the general session on Wednesday night.

Other speakers will include Ida M. Cannon, chief of Social Service at the Massachusetts General Hospital; Dr. Walter F. Downey, State Commission of Education, and Prof. Curtis M. Hilliard, Director of Health of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

At Hub Parley

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Caroline F. Ware

Of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, Miss Ware is in Boston this week to speak at the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at the Hotel Statler.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture by Hinton Jones, American writer-musician, in which first-hand impressions of France during Nazi occupation will be given. At the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation forum at the Hecht Neighborhood House, 160 American Legion Highway, 8 p. m.

"Current Activities of British Libraries and the Effect of the War Upon Them," will be the title of a discussion by Arundell Esdaile, Past Secretary of the British Museum and President of the Library Association of Great Britain. In the Institute of Geographical Exploration on Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, at 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Student concert, including selections for piano, voice, violin, and violoncello. At the New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, at 8:15 p. m. The public is invited free.

Travelogues entitled "Winged Horizons," showing color movies of the routes flown by TWA airlines. This, the second in a series of travelogues, will be shown in the State Suite of the Copley-Plaza at 9 p. m. Admission by card only and these may be obtained through the "Ask Mr. Foster Service," Kenmore 5800.

Tuesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Van Gogh and Gauguin" will be the topic of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Free public lecture on "The Meaning of the Arts Today," by George Gross, painter. In the Lecture Hall of the Fogg Museum of Art at 4:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER — TONIGHT

WARMER SNOW COLDER FAIR — TOMORROW

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight, lowest temperature near 27 degrees; Tuesday fair and continued cold; moderate northwest winds tonight becoming westerly on Tuesday.

Maine: Fair except scattered snow flurries in the northeast portion, colder tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds tonight and Tuesday.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northwest winds tonight becoming west and southwest Tuesday; fair weather with good visibility.

Block Island to Hatteras: Fresh to strong north and northwest winds diminishing late tonight or early Tuesday morning becoming moderate northwest over south and moderate west or southwest over north portion Tuesday afternoon; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	41	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	15	14	New York	45	44
Denver	27	22	Norfolk	48	47
Kansas City	23	23	Philadelphia	43	43
Los Angeles	55	51	St. Louis	16	15
Miami	70	69	San Francisco	42	41
Minneapolis	21	16	Washington	43	43

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 24.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:25 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Tuesday, 4:03 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:46 p. m.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Labor's Right to Strike In Emergency Is Debated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Arguments on the right of labor to strike in the present emergency headed a long list of many and varied developments on the labor front here today. United States Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, one of the staunchest friends of labor in public office; Bishop William T. Manning of the Episcopal Church, and the National Association of Manufacturers, called for stoppage of walkouts in defense industries, while Norman Thomas, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, opposed anti-strike legislation in Congress.

Senator Wagner, in a radio address yesterday, declared that public opinion would not support the "all-or-nothing attitude" by unions in the emergency period. He decried those who would refrain from aiding in the nation's defense "until every single personal gain, large or small is signed, sealed and delivered" and advanced a four-point program that would settle "most disputes" as follows:

"First, I disagree emphatically with those who keep talking about 'cracking down' on labor—who want to coerce every prospective striker in a defense industry by the denial of social security benefits, or by fines, or by ostracism, or by any other forms of punitive treatment. Above all, we must remember that the freedom we seek to defend include our historic concepts of a free labor.

Better Mediation

"Second, we need to strengthen, on a more formal basis, our machinery for voluntary mediation.

"Third, there are certain types of disputes which cannot be handled effectively by voluntary mediation. Certain types of controversies, for this reason, should be handled by another agency on terms of voluntary arbitration. . . .

"Fourth, labor should have a recognized status in the defense program on a par with industry, in planning, policy making and actual administration."

Bishop Manning in an address at the nineteenth annual joint Thanksgiving Service at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, declared that obstruction or delay in the defense production cost the lives of men on the British, Russian and Chinese fronts and gave aid to Hitler. No group of men must be permitted to hinder America's defense efforts, he declared.

Assails Strikes

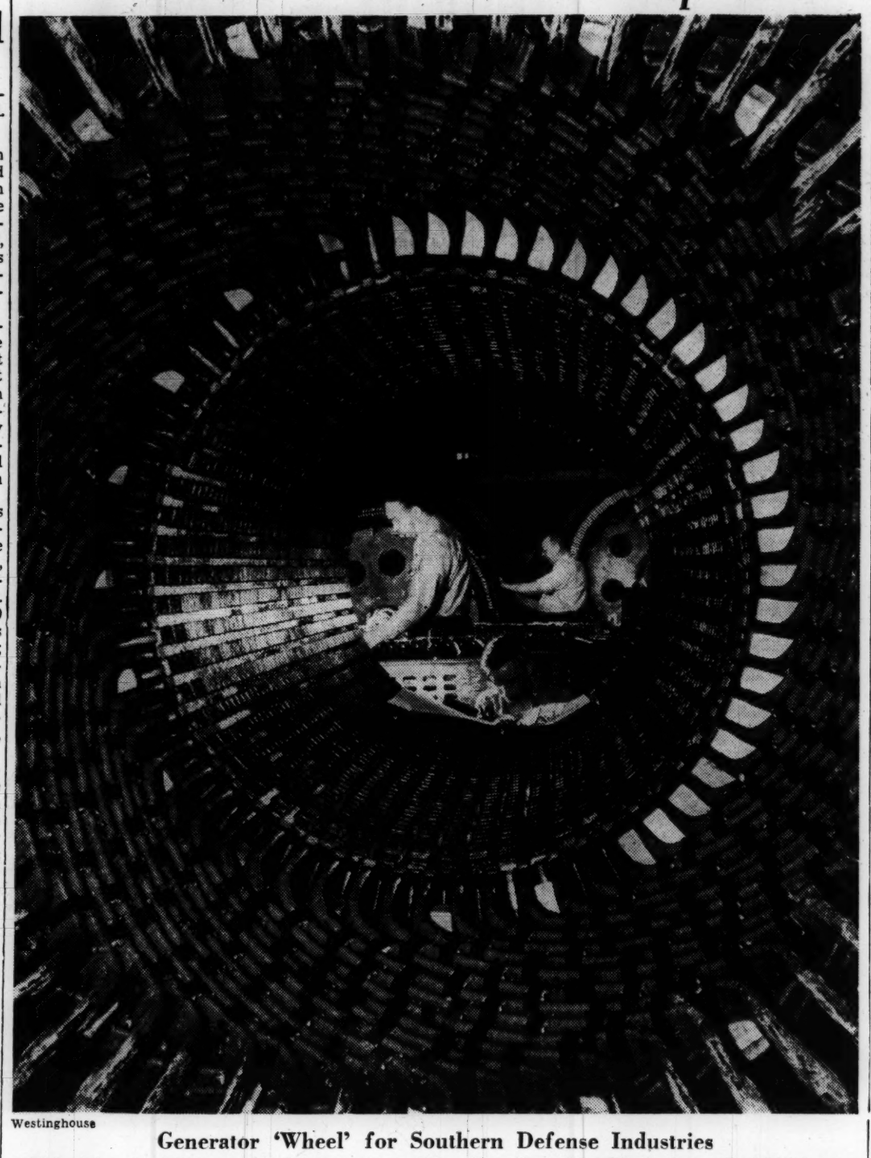
"Every true American must wish to see labor receive its full and rightful share of the wealth which capital and labor jointly produce and must uphold the right of collective bargaining justly conducted, but in this hour of crisis, strikes in defense industries are subversive, unpatriotic, and wholly indefensible," he asserted.

Coincidentally the National Association of Manufacturers made public today a report showing that 10 times more man-hours were lost last week as a result of strikes than in the preceding week. The Association said the report covered only those strikes reported in metropolitan New York newspapers and did not include tie-ups now in progress.

In a survey of work stoppages over the past four weeks the report found that there were nine strikes involving 73,910 workers, causing the loss of 3,408,160 man-hours in the week ended on Oct. 31; 25 strikes involving 23,370 workers, with 918,940 man-hours lost, in the week ended on Nov. 7; 14 strikes, involving 15,084 workers and 414,184 man-hours lost, in the week ended on Nov. 14; and 13 strikes involving 222,821 workers and 5,076,060 man-hours lost, in the week ended on Nov. 21.

Mr. Thomas, in a letter to chairmen of the Senate and House labor committees in Washington, registered strong opposition to the various legislative proposals for "denying or abridging liberty of the right to strike." He made five principal objections to antistrike action, which were that (1) it would be a disaster if the United States, to resist totalitarianism abroad, should adopt the dictatorial Government procedure of forcing men and women into "virtual slave labor" by denying them the right to strike; (2) it has not been proved that antistrike action will in the long run increase production; (3) no effective formula has yet been presented for delaying strikes and freezing the existing situation which does not seriously impair labor's rights; (4) mediation machinery has not yet been adequately developed or tested, and (5) healthy social progress depends upon tne association of organized and responsible workers in controlling the process of production and distribution.

Thousands of Horses Will Gallop Here



Westinghouse

Generator 'Wheel' for Southern Defense Industries

This stator, or stationary part of a generator under construction at the Westinghouse East Pittsburgh, Pa., Works, will go into one of two 25,000-kilowatt, hydrogen-cooled turbine generators ordered by the Louisville Gas & Electric Company to step up power production for southern defense industries. The workman closest to the camera is soldering coil ends on the stator. The other men shown are at work on other stages of generator manufacture.

High Court Voids California 'Anti-Okie' Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Supreme Court held unconstitutional today California legislation which prohibited anyone from assisting nonresident indigent persons to come into the State.

Associate Justice James F. Byrnes delivered the decision on what was popularly known as the "Anti-Okie" Law, intended to discourage the movement into the State of persons belived likely to become public charges.

Twenty-seven other states were said to have similar status.

Mr. Justice Byrnes said in the decision—his first since taking his seat last October—that the legislation "imposes an unconstitutional burden upon interstate commerce."

Californian Convicted

The litigation specifically involved the conviction of Fred F. Edwards of Marysville, Calif., on a charge of violating the statute by driving his jobless brother-in-law, Frank Duncan, from Spur, Texas, to Marysville in 1939. Mr. Duncan was given assistance by the Farm Security Administration after his arrival.

Mr. Edwards was given a six months' suspended sentence in the Justice's Court of Marysville. The verdict was upheld by the Yuba County Superior Court.

No dissent was announced to the court's decision that the California statute was unconstitutional. Associate Justices William O. Douglas and Robert H. Jackson wrote separate concurring opinions with Associate Justices Hugo L. Black and Frank Murphy subscribing to the opinion Mr. Justice Douglas wrote.

Mr. Justice Byrnes said the record in the case "illustrates the inadequate basis in fact for the theory that relief is presently a local matter."

"In not inconsiderable measure," the Justice added, "the relief of the needy has become the common responsibility and concern of the whole nation . . .

"We do not think that it will now be seriously contended that because a person is without employment and without funds he constitutes a 'moral pestilence.' Poverty and immorality are not synonymous."

Jackson Opinion

Mr. Justice Jackson's opinion criticized the majority for basing its ruling on the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, declaring that such a measure of a citizen's rights "is likely to result eventually either in distorting the commercial law or in denaturing human rights."

Mr. Justice Jackson based his concurrence on the reasoning that Mr. Duncan was a citizen of the United States and that the Constitution "forbids any state to abridge his privileges or immunities as such."

Mr. Justice Douglas' opinion held that the Constitution implied that citizens had a right to move freely from state to state although he said that this right was not specifically granted.

"I am of the opinion," he said, "that the right of persons to move freely from state to state occupies a more protected position in our constitutional system than does the movement of cattle, fruit, steel, and coal across state lines."

The Justice contended that to give a state permission to "curtail the right of free movement of those who are poor or destitute" would "contravene every conception of national unity." He added: "It would also introduce a caste system entirely incompatible with the spirit of our system of government."

A special House committee investigating the interstate migration of destitute citizens has asserted that legislaion such as the California statute would interfere with national reconstruction when "this country gears itself from a war to a peace economy."

The committee, headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, argued that both labor and capital should be permitted to move throughout the nation "freely, upharrassed, and with the maximum amount of facility."

California officials contended that the State's higher relief benefits and old-age pensions attracted "paupers from others States."

Eve Curie at Front; President Approves

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA, Nov. 23. Delayed (AP)—Eve Curie, daughter of the discoverers of radium and a leading figure in the Free French movement, arrived today on a visit to the Libyan front, traveling with the approval of President Roosevelt himself.

In lieu of a French passport, since she has been stripped of citizenship by a Vichy decree, Mlle. Curie carried credentials signed by William J. Donovan, co-ordinator of information for the President, saying that she was traveling with "the full knowledge and approval" of the Chief Executive.

House Restores Licensing To Price Control Measure

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The House Banking Committee in an eleventh-hour reversal, restored licensing provisions to the vamped price control bill today, but specifically exempted farmers from the provision.

The Administration fought for weeks to get the licensing authority replaced in the bill, contending it was essential to enforcement, but the Committee made several changes from the original language.

In addition to prohibiting the licensing of any farmer to sell any of his own products, the revised version also would forbid the licensing of radio time. The selling and distribution of newspapers, books and other printed matter likewise would be exempted, the same as under the original provision.

Committee members said the vote on restoration of the licensing provision was 14 to 9. Chairman Henry R. Steagall (D) of Alabama, said the Committee would meet again tomorrow and it was understood the question of restoring authority for the Government to buy and sell any commodity in order to maintain price stability would be considered at the Administration's request.

The Committee meeting today came after exertion of strong Administration pressure to revamp the legislation which originated four months ago.

But many members predicted more serious trouble would develop over attempts that will be made on the floor to substitute an "overall" price fixing program which would apply to rents and wages, as preferable to the Committee-approved scheme of fixing ceilings on individual commodities when their prices got "out of line," and on rents in defense areas.

Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee, and Bernard M. Baruch, World War industries chieftain, have argued that price control would be ineffective unless if applied to all major elements of the cost of living. Representative Gore has offered legislation for such a program.

But Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, and House leaders contended that a wage ceiling would be difficult to enforce, and, besides, would arouse strong Congressional opposition.

It became apparent, meanwhile, that the Administration now regarded as futile its original intention to fight a third section of the measure which President Roosevelt was reported to have condemned strongly.

That provision would prohibit the imposition of ceilings on farm prices below the 1919-1929 average—which Government statisticians said would permit farm crop prices to rise another 20 per cent.

This section also provided two optional ceilings—the Oct. 1 price level, and 110 per cent of parity. (Parity would give farm products the same value, in terms of purchasing power, that they enjoyed in the base period 1909-14.)

President Roosevelt asked for price control legislation in a message to Congress last July 29. The Banking Committee began hearings Aug. 4 and completed writing its own bill three weeks ago.

Teachers of English Name New Officers

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24 (AP)—Dr. John J. Deboer, Professor at the Chicago Teachers College, was elected President of the National Council of Teachers of English Nov. 22. He succeeds Dr. Robert C. Pooley of the University of Wisconsin.

Max J. Herzberg, principal of a Newark, N. J., High school, was chosen First Vice-President, and Dr. Marion Sheridan of New Haven, Conn., elected Second Vice-President. W. Wilbur Hatfield of the Chicago Teachers College, was named Secretary-Treasurer.

The teachers were told last night by John Erskine, author and Columbia University Professor Emeritus, that the requirements of college degrees for teachers "comes close to a racket."

Empnasizing that teachers' knowledge is more important than degrees, Mr. Erskine said, "I hope it's not too wild a dream that some day in American education we shall cease to exaggerate the importance of diplomas and degrees."

Carola Lorenzini

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 24 (AP)—Carola Lorenzini, Argentina's leading woman flier, was killed yesterday in a plane crash.

She failed to pull out of a dive during an acrobatic exhibition in honor of three visiting Uruguayan women fliers.

Señorita Lorenzini set a national women's altitude record in 1935. She had been flying since 1933 and was the first woman to fly across the Rio de la Plata.

She also was a noted tennis player and equestrienne.

French Holdings' 'Protection' Urged By Anti-Nazi Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Preparations for the protective occupation, in co-operation with other nations of North and South America, of strategic French possessions in the Caribbean is urged on Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, by the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League in a telegram to Mr. Hull made public here today. The League stresses, however, that these French possessions be returned to France when a "democratic" government is again set up there. It premises its appeal on the Administration finding such protective occupation "necessary."

"The recall of Gen. Maxime Weygand from his post in North Africa is merely another step in the process of complete collaboration between the Vichy Government and Nazi Germany," the telegram, signed by James H. Sheldon, chairman of the League's Board of Directors, says. "The Pétain regime has long gone beyond passive collaboration in Adolf Hitler's objectives to the point of actively collaborating with Nazi Germany.

"It is extremely significant that this latest move follows the extension by the Vichy Government of its anti-Semitic decrees to its possessions in the western hemisphere. This extension of the Nazi system marks an actual invasion of Naziism into our immediate environs and can be considered as a psychological expeditionary force of the Nazis. For a century and a half patriotic Americans have opposed this kind of thing. . . ."

The League reiterates its stand for recognition of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the Free French movement.

Law Is Sought in Argentina To Control Foreign Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A bill providing that only Argentines can manage or teach at foreign private schools has been presented in the Chamber of Deputies together with the fourth report of the Committee Investigating Anti-National Activities. The bill also provides that teachers must have credentials issued by the national educational authorities.

The fourth report on totalitarian infiltration in German and Italian schools says that the German Embassy controls all the German schools in the country and arbitrates in all disputes, no appeal being allowed.

The teachers are all Germans. The books are provided by the Embassy. The report transcribes a recent circular stating that, "according to the latest decrees issued in the Reich all Germans are obliged when they sing the German and Argentine National Anthems to raise their right arm and remain uncovered."

The teachers must take the following oath: "I swear to be faithful to the Führer of the Reich and of the German people, Adolf Hitler, complying with the laws and duties of my profession.

The report adds that the Committee has proved that the activities of the teachers are not confined to their educational duties, "but they are also militant Nazis." There is a "large number" of schools, listed as follows: eight in the federal capital with 2,167 pupils, one school each in Córdoba, Tucumań, Rio Negro and Chubut, five in La Pampa, three in El Chaco and 17 in Misiones.

It is admitted by the Committee report that infiltration is less intense in Italian schools with far less stress laid on glorifying the Fascist leaders.

Sinking of the Argentine merchantman Uruguay by a Nazi submarine last year still rankles in Congress. The report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee asks that the Government of Acting President Castillo insist on "satisfaction in line with the just demands of national sentiment."

In an open debate Senator Atansio Eguiguren demanded that the German Ambassador, Baron Edmund von Thermann, be given his passports and that diplomatic relationships be severed. He described as "inexplicable" the final Note of the Argentine Government, which declared:

"It is willing not to insist on its protest in the hope that at the end of the war the German Government will see its way to expressing the friendly relations existing between the two countries and by showing that the sinking of the Uruguay is an incidental episode."

The Senator said this note was "incredible." He charged that the Acting President has an inclination toward Germany. "The Argentine people do not want appeasement," Señor Eguiguren declared.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu, was asked by the Senate to attend the session, but he excused himself on the ground that he had nothing to add to previous statements.

Clipper to Link Miami to Africa

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 24 (AP)—Pan American Airways two weeks hence will start a new aerial route between the United States and Africa—1,700 miles of it across the South Atlantic—linking the Americas with their friends abroad.

Principally, the new route is a national defense undertaking. As such, it first was announced from the White House.

A six-day flight from Miami to Leopoldville in South Africa will provide a communications connection that skirts around the dangerous Mediterranean and North Africa, providing transportation from British strongholds in the Near East and from Russia.

A newly-delivered Boeing Clipper is surveying the route with Civil Aeronautics Board inspectors abroad. They are due here late this week and, if the C. A. B. gives a go-ahead signal, the bi-weekly passenger and mail flight will start in the first 10 days of December.

Pennsylvania Seeks to Solve Problem of Bootleg Miners

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 24 (AP)—Twelve thousand men dig stolen coal and haul it to market from the heart of the world's leading anthracite-producing area.

And 30,000 wives and children live from the income of these bootleg coal miners.

For 10 years now men have been living by taking coal without permission from the property of others. Pinched by unemployment, they have won the approval of their neighbors for this illicit trade.

Almost every attempt to halt the practice arbitrarily has met with violence. Governors, businessmen, judges, labor leaders have thrown up their hands at the problem.

If a little band of anthracite engineers succeeds in making a huge map look black and blue, however, the bootleg coal problem will be solved.

These men, selected by the operators, a union and the State, have the task of doing away with the honeycomb of illegal coal holes without throwing the miners on relief.

Chart for the Future

They work on a definite plan for some day abolishing bootlegging. Progress of their work is charted on that big map in the offices of the Anthracite Emergency Committee.

Every time a bootleg hole peters out of coal, a black pin goes on the map, replacing one of another color. When a coal company closes a bootleg hole on its property, a blue pin is inserted.

First steps were taken a year ago with Gov. Arthur H. James backing the operators and the United Mine Workers of America. The first complete survey showed:

All bootlegging occurred in what is known as the lower anthracite fields—Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties—where the veins outcrop frequently and the coal is easy to get at.

There were 10,401 men working in 3,006 makeshift holes, endangering their lives every day and mostly for an average of $3 and $4 daily wage. They turned out almost 5,000,000 tons a year, while the legitimate mines of the area produced 15,000,000.

Breakers' Rise and Fall

Dump trucks—mostly jalopies—hauled the product to 348 bootleg breakers for processing, and 2,000 truckers with big five-ton vehicles took it to market in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Maryland.

The State, the operators and the union decided to apply to the bootleggers some of the factors of their voluntary agreement by which total hard coal production was allocated weekly to co-operating collieries in an effort to stabilize the market. It was determined that a legitimate mine wolud be allowed to buy up bootleg production and be given credit for that in its weekly quota.

A firmer approach then was adopted with an edict that no new holes were to be opened after Sept. 19, 1941. Some holes were dug after that deadline, but the State Motor Police immediately blew them shut. Bootleggers, organized into a union, protested to no avail. There was a riot in one section, quelled only when police used tear gas.

House Group Gets 4-Point Program For Keeping Farm Youth on Farms

HASTINGS, Neb., Nov. 24 (AP)—A four-point program for stemming the exodus of young people from farm to city, accentuated by the defense program, was placed today before the House committee investigating national defense migration by H. K. Douthit, Superintendent of the Nebraska School of Agriculture at Curtis.

He urged widening of educational opportunities for farm youths and the setting up of a "life-time loan system" for young men and women who have no assets "other than their probability of 50 years of active life ahead."

He said the standard of living on farms should be raised by building attractive homes with modern conveniences and a program devised that will tide the beginning farm operator over adverse years.

The school at Curtis is in the center of an area where farmers have been battling drought for a decade, and now, after a brief respite from nature's devastating blows, are seeing their sons and daughters flock to the cities and lucrative defense industry jobs.

Mr. Douthit sought adoption of his program "as the only way to stop rapid decay of our rural schools and churches." The decline in farm population, he added, "cannot continue indefinitely without undermining our whole agricultural system."

Conferences with his students, he said, disclosed they were not planning to return to the farm because it offers no security, the standard of living is too low and there is no way to get started even if they want to farm for a living.

"Consequently," he concluded, "they decide there is nothing to do but leave the farms and seek employment elsewhere. Once established in another occupation, they seldom, if ever, return."

The House committee, headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, moves to Omaha tomorrow and to St. Louis Wednesday and Thursday.

Senator Gillette Subs on Paper Route

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—That obviously inexperienced newspaperboy who banged the papers up against the front doors of some Washington homes was Senator Guy M. Gillette (D), of Iowa.

The Senator took over the delivery route of his young son, Guy, Saturday when the lad was ill—and the Senate was in recess. Senator Gillette explains his technique this way:

"I was a farm boy and I don't know much about the tricks of delivering papers. My son gave me a list of where his customers lived and I followed instructions. I used my car, stopping at each address. I simply left the papers there and then continued until the papers were all gone."

Brazil Negotiates Three Agreements

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 24 (AP)—Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, left by air today for Porto Alegre, Brazil, on his return to Rio de Janerio after visits to South American Capitals during which time he signed three agreements.

The first of these was a trade and cultural agreement with Chile, the second a trade convention providing for progressive tariff reductions on certain minor products of Argentina and Brazil, and the third an agreement to facilitate contruction of an international bridge over the Uruguay River.

He also discussed with various diplomats the Peruvian-Ecuadorean boundary dispute, in which Brazil, Argentina, and the United States are mediators.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Devotee of Spoken Word Study Sees Speech Judging Persons

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

The spoken word unconsciously proclaims you for what you are, but many persons are too lazy to speak well and few realize the value of clear, clean-cut and properly phrased English.

This is the opinion of Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller, who recently was honored at the Staley College of the Spoken Word with the degree of Doctor of Art of Oratory.

Mrs. Bates-Batcheller, who has returned to the United States after 10 years' residence in Paris, and is now giving extensive lectures on her experiences there during and after the Nazi invasion, is a linguist whose command of other languages is as fine as that of English. Not only did she study them so as to be able to make herself understood, but also to speak them with pure diction. Her thorough study of elocution in English simplified later lessons in other tongues. She speakes, in addition to French and German, Italian, Spanish, and Russian.

Much Credit to Grandfather

As a singer, Mrs. Bates-Batcheller appreciates the music of words themselves and endeavors to express this as truly in her speaking as in song. First judgment of persons is frequently based on the impression made by their speech, she believes.

She credits her grandfather with her earliest training in breath control which plays an important part in the well placed and modulated voice. Every morning when she was a little child he asked her to stand with her heels against a wall, arms at her sides, head up "just so" and counted slowly while she took a long breath and exhaled slowly.

"First I shall teach you how to stand correctly, then I shall teach you how to breathe correctly," he told her and by and by your teachers will wonder that you are never out of breath."

She spoke her first little piece of poetry in public when she was three years, and it was an occasion of such moment in her childhood that she still recalls it vividly.

"I remember I was very much disturbed at the rehearsal when a lady said: 'Mrs. Bates is ridiculous about her little daughter. Of course she can't remember those three verses. We shall have someone in the wings to read them, but she will look like a doll anyway,'" Mrs. Bates-Batcheller relates. "I was very angry, and asked my dear mother: 'Mamma, I will try so hard, you will be patient and teach me?' She did, and when I pushed my little doll carriage onto the stage and made my bow to the audience, I said my little verses without a mistake."

Favor for Latin and Greek

Mrs. Bates-Batcheller's clear articulation often won her first parts in little plays and school entertainments, she says, proving even in childhood how good speech aids one to take the place for which she might be otherwise qualified but not chosen.

Mrs. Bates-Batcheller says her father, Theodore C. Bates, and her mother also were always interested in the spoken word Her father believed everyone should know other modern languages and also Latin and Greek both for the value of the actual study of these two and for the relation of their grammar to that of other languages. But, above all, she says, he insisted on knowing English first and perfecting it as far as possible through study and application. To him she attributes her desire to speak well which has lately won her the honorary degree conferred by Dr. Delbert Staley, President of the Staley College.

Fay

Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller

Recent recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Art of Oratory from the Staley College of the Spoken Word.

Yule Bazaar Plans Set

Mrs. Henry Freeman Allen has been appointed by Mrs. Jasper Whiting, Chairman of the Christmas Bazaar for the Rutland Training Center to be held at 567 Boylston Street the week of Dec. 8, to have charge of the 12 debutantes who will assist at the chowder bar.

Mrs. Augustus N. Rantoul, who heads the committee for this distinctively New England luncheon, is holding a conference this afternoon with Miss Anne I. Sherwin and Mrs. John Perrin. They are meeting at her home on Acorn Street to decide on arrangements and a menu to serve with the creamy fish chowder which attracted so many persons last year.

This annual Bazaar for the benefit of the Center in Rutland, Mass., has become a Christmas event to which many shoppers look forward for buying gifts and household accessories. They like to support the training of young Americans for useful livelihoods which is carried on at the Center. Among articles on sale will be gay, painted casual furniture made by "trainees" in the cabinetmaking department of the Center.

Max O. Whiting is President, Dr. Cleaveland Floyd, Vice-President; Dr. Nathaniel K. Wood, Vice-President; Andrew N. Wilson, Jr., Treasurer; and Harding L. White, Managing Director of the Center. On the Board are: Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, Mrs. Herbert F. Otis, Mrs. John Perrin, Mrs. William Brace Pratt, Miss Anne I. Sherwin, Mrs. Jasper Whiting, Jonathan Chace, Walter F. Downey, Mrs. L. Carteret Fenno, Allan Forbes, B. Nason Hamlin, C. Arthur Marsh, Edwin C. Norman, Albert W. Rice, William E. Stanwood, and Mrs. Francis G. Shaw.

Clubwomen Plan To Dine and Hear Talk on Defense

A joint friendship dinner of the Boston Service Clubs—Quota, Altrusa, Zonta, Soroptomist, and the Business and Professional Women's—will be held at Schrafft's, West Street, next Saturday evening at 6 o'clock.

The keynote of the meeting will be defense, and the speakers who will carry out this theme will be Mrs. John J. Mahoney of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, who will speak on "The Battle of Production"; Mrs. Humphrey Plowden of Oxford, England, at present instructor in the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, whose subject will be "My Experience in the England of Today"; and Miss Evelyn Blewett, who will talk on "New Responsibilities for Women."

Miss Blewett, a New York business woman and author of a textbook on consumer economics, was recently honored by the Advertising Federation of America with an award for her plan of an Industry Survey Project for the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs.

There will be songs by Mrs. Helen Barr, radio soloist, and Miss May Duff of the Soroptomist Club will be toastmaster. In charge of tickets is Miss Marion T. Drake, and members are invited to bring guests.

Girl Scouts Study Tasks in Defense

At the Boston Girl Scout Headquarters on Dartmouth Street, Boston, this evening at 7:30, Joseph L. Malone of the Public Safety Commission will address the first of three meetings of Senior Girl Scout leaders.

The purpose of these meetings will be to aid the leaders in training the Girl Scouts to be of specific service to their communities in the present emergency. Mr. Malone will speak on public safety and ways in which Girl Scouts can cooperate in this work.

The special defense effort of the Girl Scouts is called the "Senior Service Scout" program and is divided into four parts: child care; food; transportation and communication; and shelter, clothing, and recreation.

Garden Club to Meet At Newton Highlands

The regular meeting of the Newton Highlands Garden Club will be held at the Workshop, Columbus Street, Newton Highlands, at 8:00 p. m. tomorrow. A "Christmas Greens" lecture and demonstration will be given by Mrs. Chester S. Cook.

Excerpts From Hub Sermons

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. William Henry Denney, at the Church of Covenant (Federated Presbyterian and Congregational):

There is a single mood today that has taken the largest number of men and women into the grip of its vice and that mood is the state of futility. Everywhere the largest number of people are asking, "To what has all of the struggle and sacrifice and human aspiration of the past brought us?" . . .

Sometimes we wake up upon life to discover that we have been fishing on the wrong side of the boat [John 21:6] and we wonder why we catch nothing except futility. But in the dawning of the morning of that miracle of grace, God comes to His own in the dark night of human futility, faith fights futility, and faith wins.

This great country in the western hemisphere is the hope of mankind; we must deliver mankind from spiritual futility by the life force of our faith. All mankind looks to us.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church (Congregational):

The way forward into a brighter future is the way back to God, as our fathers knew Him—the sole standard of reference for all their conduct—requiring and imposing the right. . . .

Faith is like yeast. Let a few people embody it with deep seriousness, and little by little it will leaven the whole lump.

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart, at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

We all would like to know a great deal more than we do know. We would be much better equipped for our work than we are. But that is no excuse for not doing something with what we already know. The church, therefore, bids us this day to turn the searchlight on our own motives, to strip ourselves of our prejudices and delusions, and to see what we really are in God's sight.

Concert Planned By Rescue League

A theremin virtuoso concert by H. Whipple Abbott, accompanied by Miss Margaret Abbott at the piano, is to be a feature of the opening day of the Annual Fair of the Animal Rescue League of Boston in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 1 and 2.

This benefit affair provides funds for carrying on the work of the League which is not in the Community Fund.

Serving on the card party committee, of which Mrs. William L. Hodges is chairman, are Mrs. J. S. Barlson, Cambridge; Mrs. Fisher Nesmith, Cambridge; Mrs. Eveleth Todd, Lincoln; Miss Helen Gilbert, Milton; Mrs. Frederick Houghton, Milton; Miss Eleanor Sohier, Boston; Mrs. F. S. Dane, Lexington; Mrs. Campbell Bosson, Belmont; Mrs. Richard Simmers, Cambridge; Mrs. William D. Morton, Wellesley; Mrs. Thomas F. Regan, Newton; Mrs. Huntington Faxon, Cambridge.

Harvard Unit Puts Stress On Defense Work

The Harvard Business School announced today it would operate on a year-round basis "for the duration of the emergency," training young men to operate defense factories.

The Industrial Administration course the school initiated last summer and recently announced would be repeated beginning next January, also will be given to this June's crop of college graduates starting June 22, Dean Wallace B. Donham said.

The course, an intensive 12-months discipline in business administration, fits graduates for "supervisory jobs in defense industries," he explained. It will be given to three groups of students simultaneously throughout the year, one section beginning in June, a second in September, and a third in January.

Latest expansion of the School's defense-training effort was on behalf of men graduating from college this June, Dean Donham pointed out, adding it was his desire that they should "make themselves useful to the country on the industrial front without delay."

Recognizing the "unprecedented load" now placed on their shoulders, the School's faculty has unanimously agreed to operate on a 12-months basis," the Dean said.

The Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration already has aided Uncle Sam on another front by putting its facilities at the disposal of the Navy for the training of ensigns for the Naval Supply Corps, he recalled. "We are helping that part of the service which is already in a 'shooting war,'" Dean Donham said. "This School is now a full-fledged defense industry."

Carnegie $30,000 Grant To University of Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 24 (AP)—A Carnegie Foundation grant of $30,000 to the University of Vermont has been announced by President John S. Millis, who said the fund would be used for the further development of the school.

University Trustees elected Proctor H. Page of Burlington, former Vermont Commissioner of Finance, as assistant to the President, and added I. Munn Boardman of Burlington and Maurice L. Kelley of Montpelier to the Board.

By a Staff Photographer

Wilman E. Adams

General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith

State Regent of the Massachusetts D. A. R.

Mrs. Smith presents a new American flag to the Y. M. C. A. in behalf of the State organization, with Mr. Adams presiding at the ceremony held in the rotunda of the "Y," where the flag is to hang from a pole extending from the balcony. Other State officers present were: Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Henry J. Winslow, Treasurer; Mrs. George Lowell, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Ruth Drowne, Curator; Mrs. Alden Henderson, Vice-Chairman of Pages, and Mrs. Harold Duffy, Chairman of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, under which flag gifts are made by the society.

This is part of the D. A. R.'s work in patriotic education, which also includes distribution in many schools of posters with rules for the flag's correct use and the giving of Manuals of Citizenship to new citizens who are foreign-born.

New Stay in Curley-Herald Libel Suit

Trial of the $500,000 libel suit that former Governor James M. Curley has filed against the Boston Herald was again postponed today, pending decision on the Herald's motion for change of venue.

Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley, pressed for early trial. Judge James C. Donnelly, in Suffolk Superior Court, said the case had been a "political football" long enough.

Young G. O. P. In Maine Blast Their Elders

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 24—There was nothing at all shy about the way the Young Republicans of Maine went after their elders in party politics at their recent conference, and likewise it is interesting to note that although State Republican Committee Chairman J. Fred O'Connell subsequently said he would have a statement on the situation a little later, thus far no statement has been issued.

It was not the first time the Young Republicans have spoken out on State G. O. P. leadership, but on this occasion they really did it up brown. The leadership, their Chairman, Chauncey Robbins, declared, has been mercenary, inert, and retrograde, and he urged the group to see to it that State convention delegates friendly to the party's younger group are elected next year.

Termed "shocking" by one of their number was the announcement Chairman O'Connell had received 12,977 in salary and expenses from the party since 1938. Other interesting G. O. P. financial news came in the State G. O. P. Treasurer's report that approximately 73,000 was turned over to the State Committee for the latest campaign.

There was criticism, too, of the way this money was divided. Almost all of it went for the State campaign, and while county organizations only drew 55 per cent of their budgets, the State Committee received 80 per cent of its budget from the funds.

The Council placed itself definitely opposed to isolationism and indorsed the foreign policy of the Administration, although at the same time scoring its "craven" handling of the labor situation. The Young Republicans even "rated" the Maine congressional delegation, something never done before. In the course of his remarks prominent Young Republicaner Fred Scribner declared United States Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., and Representative Margaret Chase Smith were "consistently right" in their attitude upon the foreign policy; Senator Ralph O. Brewster was "right as a rule"; Representative Frank Fellows "sometimes right," and Representative James C. Oliver, the isolationist, "persistently wrong." It was by all means the most outspoken Republican meeting in many a moon. Some wonder what the effect will be.

More 'Gas' Tax?

From all appearances there is going to be plenty of opposition at the polls, Dec. 10, when voters have the chance to accept or reject in a referendum the proposal to add a half cent to the gas tax. The tax, passed by the last Legislature has the tacit support of Gov. Sumner Sewall who could have vetoed the measure had he seen fit. The Governor has contended, apparently, the tax is justified as a measure of relief to the tax burden now borne by real estate.

Twice previously, however, Maine voters have rejected an increase in the State gas tax. Toward the end of defeating the measure a State-wide citizens' committee has been organized headed by Paul C. Thurston, Bethel, a former State highway commissioner. The present tax of four cents a gallon is enough, opponents contend.

N. E. Yards Big Builders for 2-Ocean Navy

New England shipyards, both private and Government Navy yards, are contributing liberally to the two-ocean Navy program that is expected to result in a fleet of 691 vessels in 1946.

From small yards where relatively little activity has been noted in recent years, to big plants where 35,000-ton dreadnoughts are launched, workmen swarm on partially completed hulls, pushing construction as rapidly as three shifts every 24 hours will allow. Everything from motor launches for the Navy to heavy cruisers, and from submarines to airplane carriers, are building or under contract, involving many millions of dollars in costs.

When the present building program is completed by 1936, the fleet will number 32 battleships, 18 aircraft carriers, 91 cruisers, 364 destroyers and 186 submarines besides countless minesweepers and small craft, according to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

What Survey Shows

A survey shows 12 yards in Maine with contracts for naval or cargo ships for either the American or British Governments; one in New Hampshire; seven in Massachusetts; two in Rhode Island, and three in Connecticut.

The Maine contracts are: Bath Iron Works, Bath, 25 destroyers; Bristol Yacht Building Company, South Bristol, five mine sweepers; Camden Shipbuilding & Railway Company, Camden, two 97-foot mine sweepers; Hodgdon Brothers and Goudy & Stevens, East Boothbay, two 97-foot mine sweepers; Maine Shipyards Corporation, South Portland, four 135-foot wooden mine sweepers; Manset Boat Yard, Manset, Maine, three 43-foot auxiliary sailers for the Navy; Harry G. Marr, Damariscotta, two 135-foot wooden mine sweepers; Rice Brothers Corporation, East Boothbay, two 110-foot submarine chasers and six wooden mine sweepers; Frank L. Sample, Jr., Inc., Boothbay Harbor, three 135-foot wooden mine sweepers; Snow Shipyards, Inc., Rockland, ten 98-foot coastal mine sweepers; South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, 16 welded 6,800-ton cargo ships for the Maritime Commission; Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, 30 6,800-ton welded cargo ships for Great Britain.

'Subs' at Portsmouth

The only yard in New Hampshire having contracts of any consequence is the Portsmouth Navy Yard where 17 submarines are on the ways or under contract.

In Massachusetts, the Fore River shipyards at Quincy are scheduled to construct eight heavy cruisers, six light cruisers, four airplane carriers and four destroyers; General Ship & Engine Works, East Boston, two 105-foot tugs for the Maritime Commission to be supplied to England under the lend-lease program; George Lawley & Son, Neponset, 10 165-foot submarine chasers; Palmer, Scott Company, New Bedford, 14 motor launches and six 36-foot reserve boats for the Navy; Quincy-Adams Yacht Yard, Inc., Quincy, two wooden submarine chasers; W. A. Robinson, Inc., Ipswich, four coastal mine sweepers; Navy Yard, at Boston, 16 destroyers and three seaplane derricks.

In Rhode Island, the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company at Bristol is to build six mine sweepers, and the Warren Boat Yard, Warren, R. I., two 135-foot wooden mine sweepers.

Connecticut yards with contracts are: Electric Boat Co., Groton, 43 submarines, and 24 77-foot motor torpedo boats; Luders Marine Construction Company, Stamford, seven 65-foot Navy tugs, 18 submarine chasers for the Navy; six 65-foot welded diesel distribution box boats for the Army Quartermaster; Noank Shipbuilding Company, Noank, three 97-foot wooden mine sweepers.

Boston Craft Taken

Three ships well known in the Boston trade are among four just taken over by the United States Maritime Commission to expand its training facilities for the ever-increasing demand for capable seamen.

The intensified training program is designed to produce more than 15,000 trained seamen in 1942 and 1943, using 10 training ships instead of the existing six. The Alleghany and the Berkshire, owned by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company of Baltimore, which formerly operated to Boston, are two of the ships taken over. The City of Chattanooga of the Ocean Steamship Company, of Savannah, which has been in the Boston-Savannah service for some years, has also been taken over. The fourth ship is one of the new Liberty ships, now under construction.

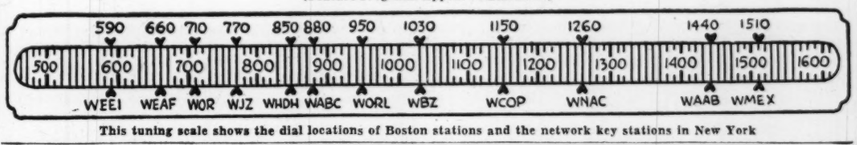
The four ships will be placed in training service early in 1942, after conversion into modern training vessels. Classrooms, machine and carpenter shops, motion picture projectors for instruction and recreation, libraries, barber shops and galleys will be part of the equipment of the training ships. Each ship will accommodate about 400 trainees. The present six training ships are: American Sailor, American Seaman, Empire State, the square rigged sailing ships Joseph Conrad, and Tusitala and the auxiliary schooner Vema.

Leon Stone

Log of the Port of Boston

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	News Commentator	Sports and Music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Your Army"	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	'Johnson Family'; drama	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Press News	Army Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World of Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports programs
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Wheeler - Ladd; Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Marshall; music	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Dance Music
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	Jerome Kern Melodies:
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	"Sky Over Britain"	recordings
8:30 "Clay Nineties Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Dance Music
8:45 Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Tillman Tells
9:00 Radio Theater: Ann	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Sothern, Lew	Dance Orchestra	program	Mary Small's Orchestra	
9:30 Ayres in "Maisie	For America We Sing	"That Brewster Boy";	News Service	Classical Album
9:45 Was a Lady"	For America We Sing	dramatic serial	Stars Over Manhattan	Classical Album
10:00 Orson Welles' Mercury Theater	Merry-Go-Round	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Merry-Go-Round	vocalists	Bob Chester's Orchestra	George Harris' Orch.
10:30 Defense Program	Aloha Land	"Gypsy Piddles"	"Affairs of Tom, Dick,	Cab Calloway's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Clark M. Eichelberger	"Gypsy Piddles"	and Harry"; comedy	Chico Simone's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Master	News; Music	News Service	Chicago Opera Company:	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	"Falstaff," Dusolina	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30 Music; Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Postviews of "Papa Is	Gianni; John C. Thomas	"Day's End"
11:45 Dance Orchestra	"Music You Want"	All"; Interviews	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	
10:00 Hymn Recital	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Singing Southland	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Talk; Music; News;	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.
11:15 "Man I Married"	Music, Kay Ivers	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Letter-Quest
11:30 Bright Horizons, sk.	Stories; Music; News	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Big Sister, sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Dept. of Agriculture	Popular music
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news; farm com-	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ment; music	News Service	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Musical Mailbox
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Serial drama	Gretchen McMullen; band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	D'Artega's Orchestra
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Harry Arnold's Or.; songs	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 Caroline Cabot's An-	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 niversary Party	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Lee Hite's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Tenor and Organ	Sports and music
4:00 Milestones in Amer-	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Defense Program	Sports and music
4:15 ican Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Army Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dance Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dance Concert	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 A Boy, Girl, Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Harry Morrissey's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours",	Dance Music
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Jack Starr Hunt; Music.	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	tra; Graham McNamee,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Dance Music
8:45 er"; Bob Burns	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	368th Infantry Program
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music.	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	'From London': A. Mann	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	NBC Symphony Concert:	Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45 tion	Leopold Stokowski, con.	Molly; guests	Band Salute	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	NBC Symphony Concert:	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Boston Bruins Hockey
10:15 Public Affairs	Leopold Stokowski, con.	soloists; orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Game, from Boston
10:30 Juan Arvisu, songs	Midweek Function	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Garden; News
10:45 News; Sports	Midweek Function	soloist; comedian	Male Chorus	Dance Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	"Parade of the News";	Chico Simone's Orch.
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	dramatization	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:30 Music: Benny Good-	Want"; recordings	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Rudy Bundy's	"Day's End"
11:45 man's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Orchestra	"Day's End"

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Features in French.
6:15 p. m.—World News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
6:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program arranged for Latin American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—News and talks.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

4:00 p. m.—"Great Pianists"; "Great Voices"; defense news, in Portuguese; "Broadway Melodies."
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: "Golden Glow"; Music Appreciation Hour, recorded.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; "Sports Page"; "Three Suns," vocalists.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Hollywood Reporter; dance music.
8:00 p. m.—"America Thinks," in Spanish; Discoteca Victor; recordings.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Rhythm and Dance"; "Poets of the Americas."
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Hollywood Highlights.
10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing, recorded.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Nov. 25

12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Nov. 25

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:45 p. m.—News and music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:10 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Opera Concert from Munich. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Democracy Marches, "American Night." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8:00 p. m.—News in English; Orchestra of the Royal Opera House; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:50 p. m.—Music. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—First Military Band Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Police Officers in School at Harvard Begin Course in Civilian Defense

Staff of FBI Trains Police In New Duties

Defense News in Brief

FBI Course for Police—Approximately 200 New England police officials, most of them from Metropolitan Boston, began a six-day course of instruction in civilian defense duties under the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Sanders Theater, Harvard Memorial Hall, this morning.

On hand to greet the law-enforcement officers were V. W. Peterson, Special Agent in Charge of the Boston Field Division of the FBI, W. B. Foard, FBI instructor, and other officials.

The course of instruction, which will be held from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, concluding at 4 p. m., Saturday, Nov. 29, is a followup to the Civilian Defense Course for Chiefs of Police and Executive Aides, held by the FBI in Boston on Nov. 3, Mr. Peterson said.

During the course the officers will receive special instruction in the investigation of espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities, special duties under wartime conditions, communications, traffic control in wartime and in blackouts, convoy work, evacuation work, duties as to grounded aircraft and barrage balloons, gas protection and decontamination and other topics.

Included in the group taking the course were chiefs of police, sheriffs, State Police executives, and duly constituted law enforcement agency heads.

Subsequent six-day courses will be held in other New England cities on the following dates: Springfield, Jan. 12 to Jan. 17; Worcester, Jan. 26 to Jan. 31; New Bedford, April 13 to 18; and simultaneously at Pittsfield, Mass., Bangor, Maine, Augusta, Maine, and Concord, N. H., at a date to be announced.

Naval Command Shifts—Commander Ernest J. Freeman, Naval Reserve, today assumed command of the Portland, Maine, section of the inshore patrol, succeeding Commander A. Lincoln King, Naval Reserve, who will become officer-in-charge of shore activities in the Casco Bay area. Commander Freeman is a graduate of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School and during the World War served as officer aboard the Kearsarge.

Harvard Defense Course Continues—Without waiting for the traditional September opening of classes, the Harvard Business School next June 22 will begin preparing a second group of men for industrial supervisory jobs in defense industries. The course takes 12 months. Dean Wallace B. Donham, announcing the date, said that because of increased demands the school "cannot in the interests of defense wait for the regular September opening." He suggested that men being graduated from college in June could enter the new industrial administration class.

By a Staff Photographer

FBI Course for Police Opened

These men were prominent at the opening of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's special course on civilian defense for police officials at Harvard's Memorial Chapel this morning. Left to right: Sergeant Foster King, Maine State Police; V. W. Peterson, Special Agent of the FBI, in charge of the Boston office; Lieut. Daniel P. Barry, Arlington; Sergeant Raymond L. Patten, Cambridge.

Five Elections By Employees In N. E. Ahead

Five notable employee elections in New England were announced here recently by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board. Together they will cover about 12,500 workers.

Biggest on the lst is Browne & Sharpe of Providence R, I., one of the biggest machine shops in the world. It has 8,500 employees, largely engaged on defense work. The outcome will be important because many machine shops remain unorganized.

A conference will be held in the Boston Office of the Labor Board next Wednesday to determine the date and other details. The election was ordered by the NLRB at Washington on petition of the International Association of Machinists, which belongs to the American Federation of Labor.

Besides the machinists' union, the molders' union of the A. F. of L. will also be on the ballot for a different section of the workers.

The second election of this series will be held at the Morse Twist Drill Company of New Bedford, with 1,400 employees. The electrical workers' union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will be alone on the ballot. This date is also to be fixed here Wednesday.

The three other elections will be held in textile mills of Fall River

Bay State Wages Up 42.8 P. C. With City of Quincy in Lead

A 42.8 per cent jump in the money paid wage earners in the manufacturing concerns of Massachusetts, as compared with a year ago, is reported by the Department of Labor and Industries. In Quincy the average weekly earnings have hit $52.33, the highest in the Commonwealth.

The great advance in total pay going to industrial workers has been caused both by rising wages and increasing number of employees. During the past year the number grew 18 per cent.

Defense production has absorbed more and more workers until those wholly engaged on war items now total 21.4 per cent of the employees covered in the survey. Their number stood at 98,688. This is the biggest defense total in the State to date.

The average pay of factory workers naturally climbed. There were 462,229 covered in the survey, and on the average they got $30.02.

The figures, reported by the Division of Statistics in its monthly survey of manufacturing are for October.

Shipbuilding shows up as the highest paid industrial line. The Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, which is building 27 warships besides other essential vessels, stands out as the chief source of shipbuilding pay.

What the average wage of shipbuilders cames to is, however, not disclosed by the report. It is the policy of the Division of Statistics not to give out figures which identify an individual company.

As is so conspicuous in Massachusetts, shipbuilding is not reported on separately but is included in miscellaneous industries.

In the list of the trades which are specifically reported on, newspaper printing continues to hold its old position at the top. Average weekly earnings stood at $41.18.

Here is how the average industrial wage stands in the five top paying cities of the State:

Quincy	$52.33
Beverly	41.26
Lynn	40.40
Worcester	37.95
Pittsfield	37.39

In contrast, the five cities with the lowest average were:

Fall River	$20.60
Malden	22.12
Lowell	22.57
Haverhill	22.84
Leominster	22.85

Boston showed the biggest October pay roll with $1,420,179, Lynn came next with $884,583. and Quincy third with $855,852.

'Winged Horizons' Travelogue Topic

"Winged Horizons," the second in a series of travelogue pictures, will be shown in the State Suite at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight. This travelogue covers the route flown by TWA airlines including a colorful showing of a giant transport crossing over the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Next Monday night "Grand Canyon glimpses" has been scheduled with "Indescribable Rio" to be shown the following week. On Dec. 22 "Utah's Wonderland will be the travelogue followed on Dec. 27 with "Hawaii—U. S. A." While there is no charge for these travelogues a card of admission must be obtained. These may be acquired through the "Ask Mr. Foster Travel Service."

Grange Declares Agriculture 'Essential Defense Industry'

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 24 (AP)—The National Grange advocates recognition of agriculture as an "essential defense industry" receiving priorities in equipment and supplies and determent of men from selective service.

Adoption by the Executive Committee of a 12-point platform including that stand was announced yesterday, a day after conclusion here of the Grange's 75th annual convention.

Albert S. Goss, of Washington, D. C., newly-elected National Master of the Grange, said the platform was compiled by the Executive Committee after a study of all legislative action by convention delegates.

Among other things, the platform placed the Grange on record as standing for "all-out defense, with adequate steps taken to assure no stoppage in maximum production of supplies for the democracies," and added:

"Agriculture should be given full recognition as an essential defense industry, and be given the same treatment as other branches of industry and labor in price guarantees, priorities for farm equipment and supplies, and in determent of man power under the selective service act."

Congress was urged to act immediately "to prohibit and prevent strikes which retard the progress of national defense. Both sides in labor disputes should accept the recommendations of fact-finding boards."

The platform opposed arbitrary price fixing, "unless use of economic devices fails to check inflation. In that event all groups should be treated alike and the power to control should be retained by Congress."

A new formula of price parity for farmers was imperative, the platform stated, adding that agriculture should be "assured an equitable share of the national income, by either raising the level of prices farmers received to the level of prices they pay for nonfarm goods and services, or by reducing those items to the level of farm prices."

Three Men Rescued By Hawaiian Liner

Four hours behind schedule because of the rescue of the crew of three men from the diesel schooner Effie M. Lewis of Cambridge, Md., in the Delaware River Saturday night, the American-Hawaiian Liner Mexican arrived at Commonwealth Pier this afternoon.

Capt. C. H. Bruun of the Mexican said the ship left Philadelphia Saturday and about 9 p. m. he heard cries for help. He ordered a small boat out and rescued Capt. William R. Lewis, W. Moore, and a negro boy named Jeff, all of Cambridge, Md.

Calling the Coast Guard by radio Captain Bruun said that the men remained on board the Mexican only about four hours when a Coast Guard vessel came alongside off Brandywine Lighthouse and took them ashore. The schooner was carrying oyster shells to Baltimore and apparently struck a sunken tug.

Bay State Firms Get Serge Cloth Contracts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The War Department today awarded a $471,000 contract for serge cloth to the Bell Company, Worcester, Mass.

A $454,844 contract for serge cloth went to the Waucantuck Mills, Uxbridge, Mass. Among other contracts were: Dunn Worsted Mills, Woonsocket, R. I., serge cloth, $420,760, Worcester Textile Company, Greystone, R. I., serge cloth, $314,000.

Pepper: No Need for A. E. F. If U. S. Delivers War Goods

The United States may never declare war on Germany.

There will be no need for an American Expeditionary Force, if the United States continues to supply, and deliver, the war goods to Britain.

We are not far from a shooting war with Japan. We are just waiting for them to cross the line.

These were the high points of the remarks of United States Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida during a conference with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House this morning.

Senator Pepper who last night brought 7,000 persons to their feet when he called upon America to rise and crush Hitler, paid a courtesy call on the Governor today.

Declaring war, he said this morning, is a legal technicality, and such technicalities are temporarily suspended "while those brigands are in power over there," he asserted.

As to Japan, the Senator said he did not know just where the line was drawn by the United States for Japan, but he feels it is drawn and that the Japanese may cross it. When they do, the shooting starts, the Senator believes.

Asserting last night that "we're going to crush Hitler if it takes to the end of time," Senator Pepper declared that "if the Navy is needed we'll send that, if the Army is needed we'll send that, if the Air Force is needed we'll send that." His declaration brought shouts and cheers of approval.

"Let every mother and father in Germany who has a son in Hitler's Army know that he will never come home until Hitler is an exile and until the indignation of the earth has hanged him higher than Haman," Senator Pepper added.

Senator Pepper, an ardent supporter of the Administration's foreign policy, spoke under the auspices of the Committee to Defend America and Fight for Freedom, Inc.

Also on the same program, Rex Stout, author, urged immediate declaration of war against Germany. "The most concrete statement that can be made about the situation today," he said, "is that any American citizen who wishes to do something for his country, and save lives and dollars, is to send to his representatives in Congress and his newspaper a demand that the United States declare war on Germany immediately."

John J. Kearney, former President of the Boston Central Labor Union, also spoke, declaring that "although there may be some disturbing labor leaders, I feel that all labor in this country is behind our President."

District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, of Middlesex County, who presided at the meeting, was introduced by Henry B. Cabot, Chairman of the Fight for Freedom group.

Speakers at Boston Rally

By a Staff Photographer

They Urged Support of U. S. Foreign Policy

Stanchly defending the Administration's foreign policy, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida (second from left) addressed an overflow audience at Mechanics Building last night. (Left to right) Ella Logan, of the "Sons o' Fun" company, who entertained on the program; Senator Pepper; Mrs. Pepper; Henry B. Cabot, Chairman of the Committee to Defend America and Fight for Freedom, Inc., which sponsored the program; Rex Stout, author, who asked immediate declaration of war against Germany, and District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, of Middlesex County, who presided.

Catholic Asks Catholics To Back Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 24—An urgent plea to Roman Catholics of this City to support England in the present conflict was voiced by Edward A. Sullivan, President of the Salem State Teachers' College, who addressed 55 members of St. Margaret's Holy Name Society at a Communion breakfast here yesterday.

Declaring that there can be no question that our sympathies should lie with England in the present war, this Roman Catholic educator asserted that of all the nations now engaged in the great conflict, England more closely approximates American ideals, beliefs, and philosophy than any of the other nations. In the present emergency, he continued, it is the duty of all right-thinking persons interested in the welfare of their country and people to support England.

Two things are necessary to preserve United States' national existence, Mr. Sullivan declared. First, strengthen defense; second, make American resources available to those who are fighting Hitler.

After recounting the tyrannical activities of King George III, Mr. Sullivan declared that those who hold to the theory that might makes right should have no place in the present emergency.

Then, reviewing the history of communism, fascism, and socialism in Europe and the rise of Lenin, Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini—all of whom disdained the supernatural—Mr. Sullivan told his audience that, in publicly manifesting faith and belief in God, they were directly answering those who would destroy religion.

Stressing tolerance, which he characterized as a by-product of freedom, Mr. Sullivan declared that it should prevail with all right-thinking men and women in aiding and supporting those who have been persecuted by Hitler.

Mr. Sullivan concluded with a stirring plea for united action to defeat the disciples of vengeance, greed, and intolerance, and to keep America the greatest nation in the world.

Other speakers included Mayor George T. Ashe, Prof. William Riley, the Rev. Raymond L. Hyder, the Rev. Neil O'Connor, retiring President, Harry Heelon, and the new President of the Holy Name Society, Police Chief Michael H. Winn.

Fay

She Broadcasts Courage to Greece

Mme. Aliki, Greek actress, who recently arrived in Boston from Greece, gave an inspiring talk to her compatriots yesterday through a short-wave radiocast over Station WRUL.

Jewish Army Plan Declared 'Sabotaged' by 'Bureaucrats'

Plans for a Jewish army in Palestine were formulated by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and approved by the British Cabinet in September, 1940, but were then "sabotaged" by "conspiring bureaucrats," a widely known Jewish leader told the final session of the four-day Junior Hadassah Convention yesterday in Boston.

Emanuel Neumann, former member of the World Zionist Executive, said the "official reason" for refusing the Jewish people their desired opportunity to fight under British command against the Nazis was that there was not sufficient equipment available to form a fighting force.

He objected to the fact that Britain could nevertheless supply 750,000 men for the new Libyan offensive, "where Czech, Polish, and other units representing the peoples crushed by Hitlerism are fighting under their own colors."

After the Prime Minister had originally approved the army plan as submitted by Zionist Organizations in Britain, Palestine, and America, "his underlings—little men, narrow and timorous" caused them to be postponed and ultimately abandoned, Mr. Neumann charged.

[Britain's reluctance to equip a Jewish army in Palestine, according to J. H. Pollack, staff writer of the Jewish Frontier, in an article published in the newspaper PM, has been "largely dictated by hopes of appeasing Arab malcontents who might conceivably turn the doubtful loyalty of the Moslem extremists into an open break."

[London also "is afraid of being handed a post-war bill for a Jewish National Homeland," Mr. Pollack wrote.]

The members of the young Jewish women's organization adjourned their convention after re-electing Miss Sylvia Brody of New York National President and accepting budgets totaling $120,000 for projects in Palestine.

Mr. Neumann asked for a more "concrete" and "detailed" statement of British peace aims, and said many Jews were "beginning to wonder whether there is really a new Britain which has broken with the old discredited and disreputable policies of the Chamberlain regime."

The Jewish leader added, however, that "nothing the British Government can do . . . can alter by one iota our unshakable devotion to the democratic cause, of which the people of Britain are the [illegible] and heroic champions."

Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, Rabbi of Temple Israel, in Boston, told the Hadassah Saturday night that the Jewish people, "first victims" of the war and Nazi cruelty, would have a "tremendous reparation bill" to present to the world at the postwar peace conference.

"We seek indemnity for the millions of our people sent across the face of the earth in refrigerated cars to die, for all the children who perished on barbed wires trying to cross inhospitable frontiers, and for all concentration camp martyrs," the Boston Rabbi said.

Jews have the right to ask "in the name of the ideals for which democracy is suffering air raids and bombings" a "little piece of earth" where they can "find an end to homelessness," he added.

Port Labor's Longer Hours Commended

Decision of the union longshoremen at Boston to permit two 10-hour shifts a day in the handling of lend-lease cargoes at this port, was hailed today by shipping interests as significant of the cooperative attitude of the union men to win and keep for Boston a substantial portion of the lend-lease traffic overseas.

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, praised the vote of the longshoremen, taken yesterday, that allows 20 hours of work out of every 24 on the lend-lease cargoes, as "one of the most important and gratifying developments in many years."

Mr. Davis voiced the hope that when the plan had been in operation for a time the men might see the advantages of the plan to themselves and to the port, and consider relaxing their regulations to permit general commerce as well as lend-lease shipments to be handled in that way. It indicates, he said, a change of policy to co-operate with port groups that have worked hard to secure for Boston a portion of the lend-lease traffic.

The compromise was approved by the East Boston local of the International Longshoremen's Association, which had favored the original plan of 24-hours-a-day, and by the majority of the membership of the South Boston local, according to an announcement at meetings last night. This made it unnecessary for the third local—the Charlestown group—to take action as a majority rule is effective. All three groups are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Some of the provisions in the plan for two shifts of 10 hours each will be ironed out during the next few days and the plan is expected to be made effective within two weeks.

Union leaders stressed the limitation of the two 10-hour shifts a day to the lend-lease traffic, and warned that the regulations are not being relaxed for general business of the port.

Office Reopened By Anchor Line

Myer Black, who was Assistant Passenger Manager of the Anchor Line at Boston until the war caused the office to close in 1939, returned to Boston today to be the New England agent of the line for a strictly freight service between Boston and the United Kingdom.

Mr. Black will make his headquarters at the offices of the Pan-Atlantic Line, 131 State Street. He has been attached to the New York offices of the Anchor Line since the Boston office was closed.

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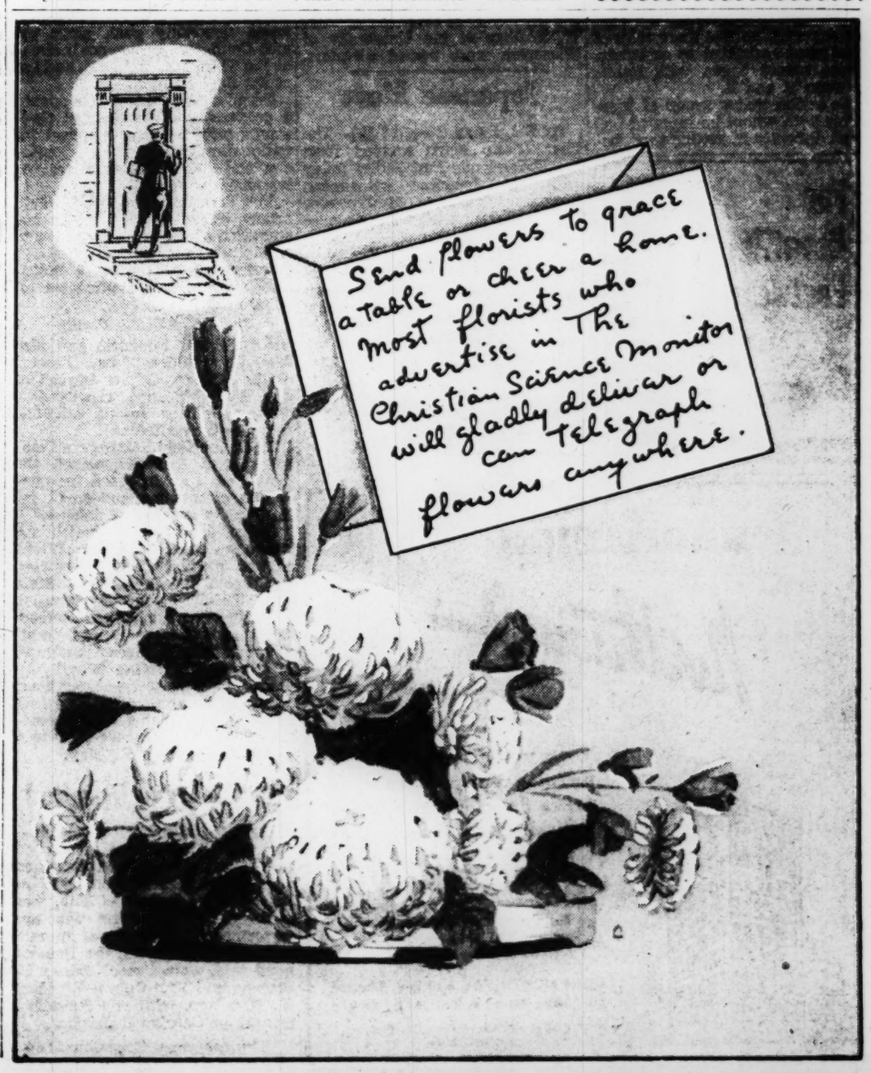
Send flowers to grace a table or cheer a home. Most florists who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor will gladly deliver or can Telegraph flowers anywhere.

Rift in Rumania Caused By Dearth of Foodstuffs

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 24—The dismissal of M. Negel, the Rumanian Minister of Supply, news of which filtered out from Bucharest over the week end via Zurich and Stockholm, is a sequel to a bitter dispute which has arisen in the Rumanian Cabinet owing to the increasing dearth of foodstuffs.

So serious has the shortage become that Premier Ion Antonescu has been forced to place distribution of foodstuffs for the civilian population under control of Army authorities.

Announcement that this has been done was heard over German-controlled Hilversum radio station on Nov. 11.

Official reason for Mr. Negel's "dismissal" is that he "failed to prevent extreme rises in prices and the severe shortage of bread, meat, flour, and wood."

Russian Campaign Blamed

It appears, however, that he had also issued a memorandum in which he courageously laid the blame for the shortages on the duration of the Russian campaign, which, he said, was draining the country's resources.

Such a remark was tantamount to criticism of General Antonescu's policy in embarking in the war—a criticism all the more noteworthy in that it followed immediately after General Antonescu obtained an overwhelming majority in the Hitleresque vote of confidence in a plebiscite of the whole nation.

The vote was on the Premier's plan to change the Rumanian Constitution, making the kingdom a corporate state. Final figures in the vote were 3,391,225 ayes to 165 noes. But in order to obtain them General Antonescu had to extend the voting period twice, so that in the end it lasted six days instead of one. At the end of the first day less than 1,000,000 had voted, among them being 17 noes.

What the real feelings of the country are is clearly shown by the Negel memorandum.

Rapid Increase in Costs

How the cost of foodstuffs has risen can be seen from a table published Oct. 20 by the Bucharest newspaper Universal. The percentage of increase since 1939 up to last May—since when there have been further huge increases—was 126 per cent for all foodstuffs, 122 per cent for clothing and footwear, and 51 per cent for fuel.

Butter is up by 233 per cent, beef over 300 per cent, and onions, 850 per cent.

Present conditions are more than hinted at in every issue of Rumanian newspapers. Thus Unirea assured its readers on Oct. 28 that the disappearance of butter and cheese and the scarcity were only "temporary."

From other journalistic sources inside Rumania it is learned that many provincial districts are entirely without cooking or table fats, and that corn and millet cannot be bought in the markets.

Bread Strictly Rationed

Further evidence of the existing state of affairs is found in recent announcements from the Bucharest Radio that no one in the Capital may buy bread from more than one shop, that bakers may only sell to residents in the Capital, and may not send bread by rail to other places.

Bakers disobeying these orders, the Radio said, will be sent to concentration camps.

The Stockholm Social Demokraten on Nov. 6 quoted its Berlin correspondent as saying that meat, milk products and potatoes were all rationed in Bucharest, and during the week he was there sales of meat were restricted to customers whose names began with letters between K and S.

He added that a group of journalists with whom he traveled had great difficulty in getting food, because they had no lei, and Bucharest shopkeepers refused to accept the German-imposed currency.

Second Minister to Quit

In these circumstances the disappearance of Mr. Negel is not surprising. He is the second Minister to leave the Cabinet within a week. The other was Gen. Radu Rosetti, Minister of Education, who held an important Army post during the last war and is a distinguished writer.

Why he resigned is not disclosed, but it is widely attributed to growing realization of the general bankruptcy of the present Rumanian policy.

It is moreover noticed in this connection that General Antonescu has had to take General Rosetti's post himself and that, instead of filling Mr. Negel's place, he has handed over his duties to the Army, thus indicating the difficulty of finding collaborators of sufficient prestige to carry weight in the country—partly owing to widespread disillusionment, partly to knowledge that the Germans are keeping Horia Sima, Iron Guardist leader, up their sleeves as an alternative to General Antonescu.

Token Force in Crimea

As far as the Army is concerned most units are now understood to be either home or on the way home from the battle front, leaving only a "token" force in the Crimea.

The withdrawal has been accompanied by growing tension between the Rumanians and the Hungarians, some of whom are still engaged in company with a few Slovak regiments, in fighting round Rostov.

The Hungarians have been accusing General Antonescu of fomenting discord by inflamatory speeches, in which he promised to lead the Army to the "lost cities" of Rumania. Many Rumanian patriots have now replaced the ordinary greetings by the words "to Cluj"—one of the most famous of these Transylvanian places acquired by Hungary in the Vienna diktat of last year.

There is no doubt that the situation is causing grave disquiet to the Germans, who are now credited with a plan to reunite the two halves of Transylvania as an autonomous state—this time not under either Magyars or Rumanians but under the local German minority so as to help establish German control of Southeastern Europe.

Colonial Plan Proposed

It will be remembered in this connection that a recently described plan, published in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, provided for the transference of some German industries to the Ukraine, where large German colonies are to be planted, while Central Europe was to be emptied of smaller nationalities by forced migration of Czechs and Poles to the Ural mountains.

Syracuse Educator Heads Social Studies Conference

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24 (AP)—Dr. Roy A. Price of Syracuse University was elected President Nov. 22 at the close of the 21st annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Studies. He succeeds Dr. Fremont P. Wirth of Nashville, Tenn.

Allen Y. King, Director of Social Studies in the Cleveland public schools, was chosen First Vice-President and I. James Quillen of Stanford University, Second Vice-President. Dr. Wirth, Hilda Taba of the University of Chicago and Burr W. Phillips of the University of Wisconsin were named directors.

Japanese Move

KOBE, Japan, Nov. 24 (AP)—The liner Nissio Maru arrived from the Netherlands East Indies today with 411 Japanese passengers, completing removal of Japanese nationals from Dutch Pacific possessions.

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that the Japanese liner Tatuta Maru would sail before the end of this month for Los Angeles and Balboa. No further details were given.

[The Tatuta Maru only recently returned to Japan from a round trip Pacific voyage in which American-born Japanese were taken to the United States and nearly 1,000 Japanese sailed from San Francisco for Japan.]

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Wide World

British Minister of Home Security's Christmas Card

This is an advance copy of the 20-by-12½-inch card in color which British Minister of Home Security Herbert Morrison will send to the fire guards and fire defense workers who make up Britain's "Midnight Watch." The cards will be hung in the fire watchers' and air-raid wardens' posts. More than 60,000 have been ordered.

Japan Awaits Developments in U. S. Parley

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office has sent a new communication to its mission negotiating with the United States Government in Washington, and a new development is expected "very shortly," Domei, the authoritative Japanese news agency, said tonight.

There was no immediate indication as to the nature of the communication, and Domei warned that optimism was not warranted.

It was understood that the Foreign Office regarded its message to the Japanese delegates as urgent.

Anti-Comintern Parley

The newspaper Nichi Nichi, in a Berlin dispatch, said that while Japan would participate in the anti-Comintern conference opening in the German capital today, this would not violate the Russian-Japanese neutrality pact, since the anti-Comintern agreement is aimed at the Third International, and not at the Soviet Union.

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo opened a conference of prefectural Governors with an urgent appeal for national unity in the face of obstacles and difficulties which he said lay ahead of Japan.

The Premier urged the 46 Governors attending to win the cooperation of the people in order to strengthen national defense. A Government backed by a united nation, he said, can overcome all difficulties.

Cabinet Attends Parley

All Cabinet Ministers and also Maj. Gen. Akira Muto, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, representing Japan's fighting forces, attended the one-day conference.

Shinsuku Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, urged the Governors to help speed reorganization of medium and small industries to strengthen defense.

Japan continued to watch the Japanese-American talks in Washington closely. The newspaper Asahi said that Secretary of State Cordell Hull's conference Saturday with British, Australian, Netherlands and Chinese envoys "casts gloom and suspicion over the future of Japanese-American talks."

The difficulty of the negotiations, Asahi said, remains the American practice of "rallying hostile powers" while the Japanese-American negotiations are under way.

U. S. Office Bombed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The State Department announced today that it had been informed the United States Consulate at Saigon, French Indo-China, was wrecked by a bomb last night but no member of the staff was injured.

The staff members, the Department said, were Consul Sidney H. Browne and Vice-Consul Kingsley W. Hamilton, with one American clerk, Miss Carolyn C. Jacobs.

The American Consulate is on the second floor of an apartment building in the heart of the foreign section of Saigon.

Miss Jacobs, American clerk attached to the Consulate, has resided in Saigon for the past eight years and for the past three years has made her home directly above the American Consulate. She is a native of Missouri and formerly resided in Kansas City. Her mother lives in Richmond, Mo.

Mr. Hamilton is the son of a missionary and has spent most of his life in the Orient. His family are believed to be visiting in Ohio.

Mr. Browne, of Short Hills, N. J., replaced Peter H. Flood as American Consul in Saigon last August.

Pipe Line Studied Along Burma Road

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Nov. 24

Plans for laying a pipe line along the 700-mile Burma Road to supply gasoline for China's growing war machine were disclosed yesterday by the arrival of John H. Hall, American oil company engineer.

Mr. Hall started south along the road on a survey to determine whether the pipe line could be built. It would save millions of dollars now spent in trucking gasoline from Rangoon and free the road for shipment of other war supplies.

A report will be made to Washington after Mr. Hall, who comes from Zionsville, Ind., completes his survey. Accompanying him is Madison Hall of Baltimore, Md., who is investigating the advisability of asphalt surfacing of the road.

Gunboat Withdrawn

SHANGHAI, Nov. 24 (AP) — The United States gunboat Wake left Hankow for Shanghai today, beginning the withdrawal of the American Navy's Yangtze River Patrol between Shanghai and Hankow.

The 370-ton Wake was the last Occidental guardship left at Hankow. United States Naval authorities there also closed their ware house and liquidated the stocks. Two other gunboats have been stationed in the Yangtze below Hankow; presumably they will move down river shortly.

About 50 Americans—35 of them missionaries—remained in Hankow.

Evacuation of United States naval forces at Shanghai, including Marines, appeared tonight to be near execution following upon President Roosevelt's order earlier this month to the Marines to retire from China. The first detachment of Marines was expected to leave Shanghai Wednesday and the last of them Sunday. Withdrawal of the naval patrol appeared likely to be effected the last of this week.

Civilian police are expected to take up policing of the section of the International Settlement which the Marines have been guarding.

One other American gunboat, the Tutuila, appeared stranded at Chungking by the mining of the Yangtze gorges.

British officials announced that the second and last ship, the Minghang, would arrive Dec. 3 from Hong Kong to evacuate British who desired to go to Australia.

U. S. Navy Shooting Nazi Craft, Harriman Declares in London

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Great Britain's war with Germany is "our fight," W. Averell Harriman, United States war aid expedited, told Britons last night. He declared, "Our Navy is shooting Germans — German submarines and aircraft at sea."

Mr. Harriman, who returned last week from Washington conferences with President Roosevelt, said in a radio address that the President "understands clearly the interdependency of American destiny with that of the British."

"He hates Hitler and all he stands for with the same burning hatred as does Winston Churchill," the war aid chieftain added.

But despite all that the British and Americans have in common, he declared, "there is still much to be mutually learned if suspicions are to be set aside and we are to work together."

Mr. Harriman said modifications of the American neutrality law and the Lend-Lease Act were intended to "keep us out of war" but that now those words "have come to have a new meaning."

Isolationism Discarded

"Isolationism as a national policy is a thing of the past," he asserted. "What part we will play in the fight to victory I cannot prophesy; but I know as the need unfolds you will not find us lacking."

Predicting that Russia would fight on, Mr. Harriman said:

"We in America want no part of Communism in our country. . . . I believe most Americans now see clearly that aid to Russia in her fight against Nazi invasion in no way comprises our attitude toward Communism."

He said that United States air officers who are teaching Soviet fliers how to use United States planes had told him "Russian pilots have adapted themselves more quickly to our planes and with less accidents than would a similar group of American pilots."

The "much maligned Russian mechanic shows skill and ingenuity," Mr. Harriman added.

Mr. Harriman, who with Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, went to Russia to discuss Soviet defense needs, said that the Russians are able to move industries out of threatened areas because "in the plants we visited machine tools were numbered and heavy machines were not embedded in concrete but were bolted to the floor ready to be moved at a moment's notice."

"And the operator," he added, "goes with his machine in the same railway wagon, ready to set it up and operate it at the new site."

Picture of Stalin

Mr. Harriman gave an unusually detailed sketch of Joseph Stalin, whose visitors from outside Russia are relatively rare.

"Stalin was direct in his dealings with us," said Mr. Harriman. "He told us exactly what he needed and asked what we would do about each item. He knows the problem of supply.

"His brain is directing the Russian armies. He has an amazing knowledge of details of equipment and, in fact, corrected Lord Beaverbrook on the horsepower of the Merlin engine in the latest Hurricane. He found this amusing. He can laugh even in a serious conversation.

Despite much in common between the British and American people, Mr. Harriman declared, "there is still much to be mutually learned if suspicions are to be set aside and we are to work together."

The war, he said, is "our fight." He added that "we Americans are grateful to you for using so well in the common cause what we are able to send you."

Swiss Workers Chafe Under Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—As food shortages multiply and cost of living soars in this tiny dictatorship-surrounded republic, an increasing salutary criticism of government policy is being heard from the Swiss worker.

Actually the Swiss working man would not exchange his position—difficult as it may be at the present time—for that of his companion worker in any of the neighboring totalitarian states. His stubborn dislike for Nazism and Fascism fosters the belief that he will not carry his action beyond voicing his criticism.

But he is determined to have it put on record that he is not in agreement with many emergency measures being taken by the Government.

This is noticeable in weekly meetings which are being held in every city and small town by leaders of the Social Democratic Party, protesting strongly against the increased cost of living—30 per cent since the beginning of the war. They argue that the burden is being placed chiefly upon the workers' already heavily laden shoulders.

No Workers' Government

The spirit of these meetings is not that of class warfare with the aim of setting up a workers' socialist government as happened during the last war. The political position of Switzerland in the midst of aggressive totalitarians would make such a policy dangerous. But the workers insist on measures to relieve the burden of war economy somewhat and to divide it equally among all classes.

In each of these meetings the workers express full understanding for the difficult economic position of Switzerland in warring Europe. They realize that food is short. They realize that the Government must save and distribute every last bit of food with the utmost of care, if Switzerland is to feed all of its children. The workers themselves like to express their feelings in loud scolding against the "Schwaben," as the Swiss refer to the Nazis, and against the new order in Europe which Hitler is trying to introduce.

The leaders, however, realize the uselessness of scolding across the borders and set all their energies to the task of winning what immediate material advantages they can for the workers in order to strengthen the solidarity of the people as a whole in defense against aggression from abroad.

Principal Task

The chief problem is to adapt the wages of the workers to the increased cost of living. This is extremely difficult for a number of reasons. The burden of military defense is already weighing heavily on Swiss industry, which, along with the Federal Government and the employed workers, is taking over the task of paying mobilized workers a part of the wages they would be earning in peacetime.

The cost of mobilizing up to July, 1941, has been 3,000,000,000 Swiss francs (annually about $690,000,000).

Absorbtion of small countries by the Axis powers and the narrowing down of free economy areas by the creation of economic blocks has particularly struck Swiss industry, which thrives best when world trade is open. Not only must Switzerland accept the trading conditions imposed upon her by the Axis powers, but it must also compete with German goods, which are produced by cheaper labor. Raw materials are expensive and scarce nowadays, and Swiss industry is, except for aluminum, almost entirely dependent on foreign sources.

The result is that wages have only partially been adapted to the increased cost of living. A worker in the building trade, for example, who before the war earned 2,800 to 3,000 francs a year, possesses now, despite wage increases, 15 to 20 per cent less buying power.

Gap That Remains

Increased living costs not yet compensated by wage increases, amounts to about 400 to 450 francs per year. This means actual spending power of 200 francs a month. State employees numbering 70,000, are, except for a bit more security, not much better off than workers in private concerns.

A recent two-centime rise in the price of milk has increased the yearly cost of milk by 12 million francs. On the first of February the butter and cheese prices will be increased by 50 to 25 centimes per kilo respectively, which means a yearly increase of 24 million francs (six million dollars) for these products. It is quite likely that potatoes, fruit, and grain products will go up in the near future. A sales tax of 2 per cent on all purchases except butter and cheese has not only increased the cost of living but is a daily irritation to the poorer classes as it is constantly in evidence.

The constantly increasing rise in prices brings the danger of uncontrollable inflation. The workers' party demands measures to prevent this. They ask for more state organization of production and increased rationalization; increased taxes for the propertied classes; strict control of prices, especially for the most vital foodstuffs, and cheaper goods for the poorer classes; and a careful checkup by the state to make sure that the rises in prices are absolutely required by the increased cost of production.

Wage Adjustments

They also seek a more generous wage policy allowing increases for the lower wage categories and especially for fathers of large families.

Finally, the workers' party, as well as the other parties, demands preparation for the postwar period, so that a sudden fall of prices such as took place in 1920 and 1921, will be prevented.

The Federal Council, under its extraordinary wartime powers, has adopted measures to check the discontent resulting from economic burdens on the poorer classes. First, they have resolved to do all in their power to induce private industry to adapt wages to increased living costs. The workers' leaders complain, however, that there are not sufficient guarantees that this will be done. Further, the Federal Council has increased the social welfare grants to the aged, widows and orphans from 11 million to 17 million francs yearly, and the grants to aged unemployed from 4 million to 6 million. The insurance payments in the lower categories for compulsory accident insurance and military insurance will be increased.

The Federal Council has also decided on state contributions to cantonal social welfare payments to the poorer classes, though leaving the distribution of the money to the local welfare workers. This is regarded by many of the workers and the workers' leaders as an undignified and unworthy form of economic relief as it divides the citizens into two classes, an independent class and a class which lives partially on "state charity." This seems particularly humiliating to the Swiss who lay great pride on their independence of character and "rugged individualism."

Living Cost Bonus

The latest measure of the Federal Council for the benefit of state employees is a single bonus grant to help balance increased living costs. Two hundred francs are to be given to state employees earning 4,500 francs or less a year. The grant will be decreased by 20 francs for every 350 francs above 4,500 francs. Unmarried employees with dependents get somewhat less and unmarried employees without dependents get still less. A grant of 20 francs was made for each child.

The workers' papers were not satisfied with the grants. They feel that the state employees should have received 250 francs for the lowest wage group instead of 200, 30 francs for each child instead of 20, and 150 francs for invalids. This, they claim, would have been put into circulation by necessary purchases and would have brought fresh life into the economic life of the country. They point to the fact that the state railways closed their books for September with a profit of 17,000,000 francs, or 3,400,000 francs more than September last year, and that the postal department booked a profit of 7,300,000, or 1,400,000 francs more than September last year. This they take to be a justification of their demands for higher grants.

Furthermore, the worker feels that the peasant is profiting by the war conditions to take an undue sum for his products. There is much talk about the "peasant capitalists," by which is meant the farmers in the lowlands, especially in the Canton of Bern who, according to Swiss standards, are well off. Here a farm is worth about 80,000 francs. Some workers argue that these farmers who will profit by the increased milk cost, whereas the farmers in the mountain regions, many of whom produce chiefly for home use, will gain nothing from it, though they are the poorest group of all.

There is also some agitation against the middle class, especially that part which has felt wartime conditions less than the workers, and against the capitalists of which there are few in Switzerland.

Aluminum Profits

Socialist leader Dr. Weber at one of the demonstrations against the increased cost of living pointed out that the profits of the aluminum factory of Neuhausen have doubled from 11,300,000 francs in 1939 to 21,200,000 francs in 1941. This clear profit for one year is sufficient to cover the amount taken in by the sales tax for the same period, he stated.

His opponents, however, counter with the argument that a good many industrial concerns must take strict economy measures because of decreased raw materials and markets while many middle class merchants are being ruined for lack of raw materials and manufactured products. They also point out the most recent major difficulty for Swiss industry—the further tightening of the English blockade which now keeps all raw materials except a very small amount of foodstuffs out. The Germans on the other hand keep sharp watch on exports from Switzerland and permit only those to go into the outside world which could have no importance for the war against the Axis. Nowadays the conception of "importance for war" covers a broad field. At the same time the Germans are giving the Swiss heavy industry increased orders for goods directly connected with warfare and have even sent German officers to Switzerland to inspect production of these goods. The Swiss understand the English point of view in blocking their raw materials.

The present leaders hope to be able to continue to trade with Germany, though they regret aiding the German war effort. Swiss industry is largely dependent on export, they point out. If the possibility of export is lost, Swiss industry will have to lay off many workers. The workers' families, they point out, would be exposed to increased hardships and the workers themselves will have to be organized into troops for labor on roads and in agriculture. Swiss industry, on the other hand, will no longer be able to maintain expensive laboratories for inventing new methods and products and will thus lose on the home market as well as abroad.

'Pound for Pound' Out In Canning by Swiss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bern, Switzerland

Shortage of sugar in Switzerland has resulted in articles in newspapers telling the housewives that the old rule of "pound for pound" in making jams, although excellent, is not for these times.

Satisfactory results, their readers are told, may be had by using sugar and relying on special preserving tablets now on the market. Although the finished product is not sweetened, a preservative makes it possible to store it in jars merely covered with wax paper. Pectin also comes in for more general use than in other days.

U. S. Embassy Gives Clothing, Funds To Cleric Held in Rome

ROME, Nov. 24 (AP)—The United States Embassy responded Nov. 22 to a request for clothing and money from the Rev. Hiram Gruber Woolf, of Elmira, N. Y., Episcopal rector, held since Nov. 18 by police "on suspicion of intelligence activity."

The first indirect word received from the Rev. Mr. Woolf, formerly of Elmira, N. Y., was a note asking for 1,000 lire (about $50) and a list of clothing. Police brought the note from the clergyman this morning and returned later for the items.

The Rev. Mr. Woolf, rector of St. Paul's in Rome, was taken by police from his parsonage. The police seized a trayful of visiting cards and some embassy news bulletins belonging to two embassy clerks sharing lodgings at the parsonage.

President's Birthday Celebration Once More

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt has formally authorized for the ninth consecutive year the designation of his birthday as an occasion for raising funds to fight infantile paralysis.

The President's authorization was contained in a letter to Keith Morgan, Chairman of the Celebration Committee, who announced that the observance will be called the President's Diamond Jubilee Celebration.

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7 More 'Nations' to Sign Anti-Comintern Treaty

BERLIN, Nov. 24 (AP)—Authorized Germans announced today that seven more governments would join the six present signers of the Anti-Comintern Pact tomorrow.

The seven new signers are to be Finland, Denmark, Bulgaria, Croatia, Rumania, Slovakia, and the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government. Germany, Japan, Italy, Spain, Hungary and Manchukuo are to renew their signatures at a ceremony marking the fifth anniversary of the Pact.

Finland, Denmark, Bulgaria, and Croatia are to be represented by their Foreign Ministers, the announcement said, Rumania by Vice Premier Mihail Antonescu, Slovakia by Premier Dr. Joseph Tiso and Nanking "in a special manner."

Besides the desire of Italy and Germany to form a European bloc against what their statesmen call Pan-Slavic dreams of westward Russian expansion, observers read into the announcement that the ceremony is connected with the fight against "world Bolshevism" a reference to Britain and the United States who Germany considers sponsors of "World Bolshevism."

Thus observers stressed tomorrow's ceremony as marking continental solidarity against both Russian Pan-Slavism and "World Bolshevism."

Although German efforts to bring France and Turkey into the alignment have been increasingly apparent, it remained anybody's guess whether either country would be represented tomorrow.

Italy's delegation headed by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, was the first to reach Berlin and got an impressive welcome at the flag-draped station from Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Finance Minister Walther Funk and Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri.

After taking the salute of an honor company, Count Ciano was escorted to Germany's state guest house, the Bellevue Palace.

The Continental Anti-Comintern line-up as it will stand after the adherence of the seven new nations tomorrow will leave just Turkey, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Greece, France, Belgium and the Netherlands outside the fold.

French adherence, Germans said, was impractical until relations between Vichy and the Axis Powers had been definitely settled by a final peace agreement replacing the armistice.

Dr. Lazlo de Bardossy, Hungary's Premier, arrived shortly after Count Ciano.

Asked whether any nation had declined an invitation to be present, an authorized source replied: "German diplomacy is such that it never received a refusal."

The Anti-Comintern Pact is separate from the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance which was signed Sept. 27, 1940, and broadened later by the adherence through protocols of a number of smaller nations.

Under the original Anti-Comintern Pact, Germany and Japan bound themselves for a period of five years to (1) inform and consult with each other and execute co-operative action to combat Communist Internationale activity; (2) invite third parties "whose domestic peace is endangered by the disruptive activities of the Communist Internationale" to join them; (3) exchange police information on the subject; (4) take strict measures at home or abroad against persons who directly or indirectly serve the Communist Internationale; and (5) co-operate in an international campaign against Communism through a permanent commission.

Protest on Killings Asked of President

JERUSALEM, Nov. 24 (AP)—The National Council of Palestine Jews asked President Roosevelt to condemn the "wholesale slaughter" of Rumanian Jews which it said had been carried out by regular Rumanian troops in Rumanian occupied territory.

Telegrams also were sent to British Prime Minister Churchill and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York who was asked to proclaim a two-minute silence as a mourning and protest.

Morocco: French Barrier to Nazis

African region has rich natural resources and is considered easy to defend.

By M. Dluznowski
Former Paris editor, who lived for some time in Morocco prior to coming to this country

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If Nazi Germany should take an early opportunity to get the remainder of France under its complete control—as is considered likely—there is still one territory capable of becoming a center of defense for the whole of the French Empire—should the French people decide to resist.

That is French Morocco.

Morocco is one of the richest countries in North Africa. It has natural defenses. Situated between mountains and two seas, it is highly inaccessible to an attacking force, while it is well provided with natural resources. It was to Morocco that the Daladier, Mandel, Campinchi, Zay group sailed just before the Pétain surrender in the hopes of continuing resistance there, only to be foiled by Marshal Pétain and the German agents.

France keeps a well-trained and well-equipped army in Morocco, with garrisons stationed in every city and every strategic spot.

Legion Ready to Fight

The towns are crowded with French Foreign Legion troops, native Senegalese, and Arab legions. The presence of an Armistice Commission under German control has made no difference to these French Foreign Legion troops. Airports are humming with preparations, waiting for the word from Vichy that will tell these troops which way to jump.

The Army itself is noncommittal. As professional soldiers they will fire upon one flag as easily as upon another. The Germans apparently realize this and have been taking steps to remedy the situation. One such step has been the ousting of Gen. Maxime Weygand from the supreme command of the African forces. It would have been quite possible for General Weygand, together with the pro-British, anti-Nazi Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed, working in co-operation with the British forces advancing from Egypt, to squeeze the Axis troops in a gigantic pincer. The French forces are capable of dealing a strong blow to the enemy—when it has decided just who the enemy is.

Marshal Louis Lyautey and other military leaders whom France has sent to Morocco in previous years were well aware of the dangers lurking on North Africa from the German appetite for expansion. Morocco became the military base of the French African Empire.

During the early German advance in France, Premier Paul Reynaud openly spoke of the possibility of carrying on the fight from North Africa in case of a German victory in France. He meant Morocco, where a French army could have held out against the Germans until an opportunity came to defeat it later.

Reserve Food Stores

France has a reserve of military strength and of food stores in Morocco, and so far the Nazis have not been able to lay their hands on this North African granary. The far-sighted policy of France's empire builders in the past—such as Marshal Lyautey—and the influence of Sultan Sidi Mahomet, are responsible for that.

General Maxime Weygand is a frequent visitor at the Sultan's palace. Each time General Weygand arrived from France the Moroccan press became loud in its praises of the Sultan, although it does not approve of his anti-Nazi stand. But it is forced to play up to the sentiments of the native population whose good will France is most anxious to have at present.

Only a small portion of the Arab youth has been influenced by Nazi propaganda, and only a small section of the Government-employed French has been won over to the Vichy Regime. The sentiment is largely for Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and the "V" for Victory sign is prominently displayed on walls and fences.

Native Moroccans in the Marketplace

Recently General de Gaulle in a radiocast asked the French population of Morocco to keep away from the streets at a certain specified hour. When the time came, the streets were nearly deserted.

The older Arabs are mostly anti-Nazi in their sentiments. They know the value of Nazi promises and they have no inclination to start revolts and anti-Jewish pogroms for the sake of the Nazis and in violation of their natural, neighborly sentiments. They know that they, too, are Semites like the Jews, and that in case of Hitler's triumph they will be consigned to the ghetto.

Visit by Grand Mufti

Recent reports say that Signor Mussolini is planning to send the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem on a tour through North Africa. The Vichy Government might not oppose this move, but it is questionable whether the Arabs would listen to the Mufti's anti-British propaganda. It would probably take more than the Grand Mufti to set the Arabs of North Africa against Britain and in favor of Signor Mussolini.

The possibilities of economic development and colonization in Morocco have scarcely been tapped so far. The country could probably hold a few million more people. The country is vast and rich and its climate is excellent. There are two obstacles to extensive European colonization. One is lack of water in many localities. The other is the opposition by the present Sultan to large-scale colonization.

The Sultan Sidi Mahomet is popular maong the native Arab, Berger, and Jewish populations as well as among the French. He is regarded as a sincere friend of France and probably had a great deal to do with encouraging General Weygand to take a stand against Nazi demands in North Africa.

Often he used his personal influence to shield the Jews against the fury of the mob incited by Axis propagandists. But the people of Morocco are still largely illiterate and backward and have not had time to take full advantage of the civilizing work of French rule.

Many Are Wealthy

Those who have, have risen on the economic ladder and many have become wealthy. This is especially the case with the Arab landowners who introduced modern methods of agriculture on their land. Land close to settlements has risen in value in some places five hundredfold. Today the French Government is buying from these landlords all available grain to feed hungry France.

Shortly after the failure of the Daladier mission, a German "maritime commission" arrived, and swiftly "took over" direction of the city's affairs. They conducted an inquiry into the press, introduced censorship, and converted the four dailies, Le Petit Morocain, Vigie Morocain, Moroc Matin, and La Presse Morocaine, into Nazi broadsides. La Presse Morocaine, however, did not immediately surrender. It insisted upon coming out with pro-British sentiments and was repeatedly banned. Following the Battle of Dakar, it was suspended for a period of 60 days and immediately thereafter for another period of 30 days. The charge against it was that its editors had printed a British communiqué.

The sympathies of the public were with the newspaper and each of its reappearances was an occasion for popular rejoicing. Finally, however, it was forced to suspend publication altogether.

U. S.-Made Tanks Star in Battle; British Name Them 'Honeys'

By the Associated Press

Monday, Nov. 24

United States-built tanks have proved excellent in the new Battle of Libya and contributed greatly to British gains against Hitler's armored units, a high British officer with the Eighth British Army in Libya said yesterday.

"We knew their speed and mobility were unsurpassed," he said, "but they also have shown their fire power and armor plate resistance. There is no question that, from now on, these tanks are standard equipment of the British Army."

Several American observers are with the tanks as crew members to observe how they handle in action.

The vehicles in use are the M-3 model—classed by the War Department as a light tank, but heavy enough to be used in Libya as a cruiser. They are in the hands of some of the best British armored fighting units, part of them converted from Hussar regiments.

They were given the hardest job of the first phase of the show.

While other mechanized forces cut straight across to the battle area southwest of British-held Tobruk Nov. 18, they headed north to engage a German armored division in the Bardia region.

In two battles Nov. 20, British observers said, 100 German tanks were knocked out against a loss of 60 American-made machines.

Moreover, the British remained in possession of the ground as the remnants of the German division scooted westward to join the second German armored division near Tobruk.

All the disabled tanks became British property and mechanics put some of them back into service after a few hours of work.

One correspondent at battle headquarters of British armored forces in Libya, said the American-built 12-tonners are bursting the iron shells of the German tanks with 37-millimeter cannon shot.

The American tanks got their first test in big scale fighting late on the afternoon of Nov. 19.

Upwards of 50 German tanks, traveling single file barely two tank lengths apart, rumbled from the west spurting broadsides with all guns.

Although dazzled by the sinking sun, the fast-moving American iron monsters—the British call them "Honeys" sailed into a flank attack, pouring shells into the Nazis from a range of about 800 yards.

Nineteen German tanks were destroyed and seven damaged before the Nazis withdrew under cover of darkness. One of the half dozen American military observers present said he watched several of the German tanks blazing furiously long before the smoke of battle obscured his view.

Big British transport planes daily are flying tons of ammunition to the tanks.

A testimony to American-built planes was given by one correspondent who describes how a Curtiss Tomahawk fighter piloted by a South African collided with an Italian Fiat G-50 fighter over the western desert on Nov. 22.

The Italian plane broke into three pieces and burst into flames when it hit the sand.

Australia Contributing Much To Allied Air Superiority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia — Plans laid almost three years ago to throw Australian industry back of the all-Empire drive for air superiority over the Axis are now moving to fruition it is learned from official pronouncements here.

Marked growth of the Australian Air Force was disclosed by the Air Ministry, which recently revealed that by the middle of 1942, 23 squadrons of the Royal Australian Air Force, most of them formed under the Empire Air Plan, would be serving abroad. They would be composed of men who had been graduated from British operational squadrons and would be served by seasoned ground personnel, the Air Minister said.

On the basis of prewar air organization here, this means that Australians will be maintaining 400 planes in the air, aside from substantial forces which are kept at home. And back of this force is a big wartime training organization, the size of which was hinted at by Sir Donald Cameron, Chairman of the New South Wales Air force Enlistment Committee, when he revealed that the members of a single training group flew 3,000,000 miles in July, while new flying schools were still being opened "almost weekly."

The Government is advancing plans for production of two new types of modern warplanes, it is learned from official sources. One of these is a bomber and one is a fighter, of which it has been said that it will be "a front-line type which will be better than the Spitfire or the Hurricane."

Some Australian experts consider the best type for the purpose would be Britain's new Beaufighter, considered here the most heavily-armed and possibly the most powerful fighting aircraft in the world. The building of such a plane is called the "next logical step" in the development of Austrialia's no longer infant airplane industry.

It has been disclosed that production has passed the 1,000 mark since the establishment of the industry three years ago, and that these range from trainer planes to giant bombers which cost £40,000 apiece. Production here is now in excess of 100 planes a month, it is said.

In attacking this new problem of a fighter plane, Australia is thinking in terms of the new role it fills; that of supplier of the needs of the armies of the Pacific. Valuable as they may be over Britain, the Spitfire and Hurricane are held of little use to Australia because it seeks a machine suited to the demands of Pacific strategy.

First requirement of a fighter in this sphere is that it shall have the staying power to escort long-range bombers attacking an enemy yet distant over wide stretches of ocean. For this the reported 1,500-mile range of the Beaufighter would make a strong candidate. And possession of such a plane would, Australians believe, give further reason for pause to a Japan already embarrassed by growth of the ABCD Powers' air strength in Far Eastern waters.

Adoption of the Beaufighter is being advocated because the new British plane contains many parts identical with those of the Bristol Beaufort torpedo-bomber which, after years of preparation, Australians are at last building. Construction of the Beaufighter, experts say, would be substantially less difficult than organization of the production set up for the torpedo bomber.

The main problem posed by such a departure would be the building in Australia of suitable engines. The Sydney-built Pratt and Whitney Wasps, developing 1,200 horsepower, are not powerful enough for the job of driving the fighter; the engine horsepower would have to be stepped up to 1,600 at least. The British ship is driven by two big Bristol Hercules power plants which could not be made here in the stress of wartime.

But a way out may lie in the making of Wright Cyclone 14-cylinder twin-row engines and it is said these could be made here.

A subsidiary question would be the manufacture of suitable cannon for use in the warplanes, for under the Australian policy of self-sufficiency in war materials it is certain that these will be made here.

However before the new fighter comes along there is likely to be an Australian-built medium bomber of a new type now called the "Wackett" from the prototype which was ordered by the Federal Government some time ago. This is named for its designer Wing-Commander L. J. Wackett, general manager of the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation, and is said to be of remarkably high speed for its size.

It is known to be powered by two Pratt and Whitney engines and to be designed for long-distance reconnaissance work, with some dive-bombing powers. It will own much greater firepower than the Beaufort, officials say, really qualifying for the fighter-bomber class.

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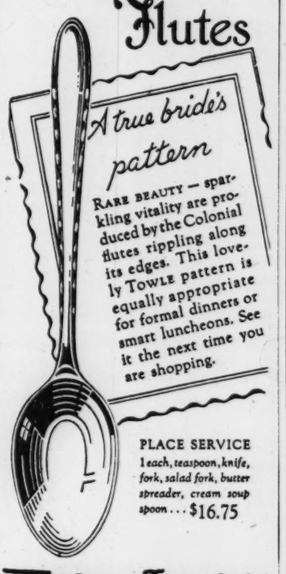

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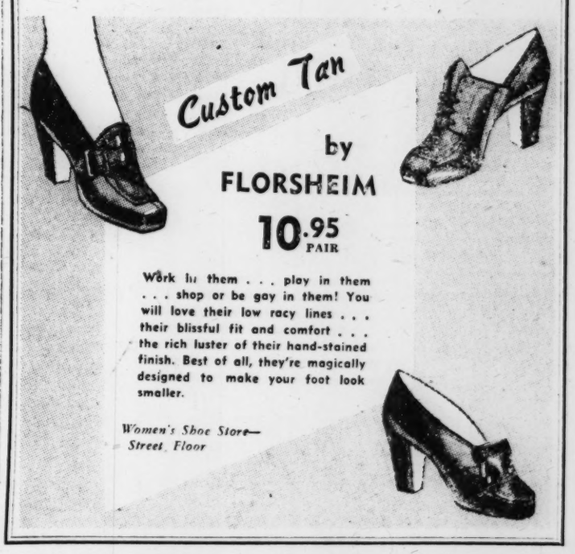

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Treasures of Childhood

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Canada Acts to Enforce Price Control

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 24—On the eve of the inauguration of the new general price control plan, coming into operation on Dec. 1, the War-time Prices and Trade Board has issued a statement of policy, in which it is again asserted that "price control is going to be made effective." No government, it is stated, "could undertake so vital a policy without the resolute intention to put it into full operation."

Under Canada's new plan—involving some of the most extensive controls ever attempted by a democracy, prices will not be allowed to rise above the level reached during the "basic period"—the four weeks from Sept. 15 to Oct. 11. "In particular, retail prices, the prices paid by consumers of goods and services, must not rise."

The order is not quite so rigid and exact in the case of wholesalers and manufacturers. "Prices charged by wholesalers and manufacturers will in a number of cases have to be reduced, voluntarily or by order of the Board," it declares, "in order that retailers may continue to operate without disproportionate hardship in those cases where the cost of merchandise for future delivery had risen faster by Oct. 11 than the selling price of merchandise then being sold by the retailer. There may also be a few cases where prices of wholesalers, manufacturers and other producers will be allowed to rise (but without any increase in retail prices) where such an adjustment is fair to all concerned."

The review points out that while increases in prices and incomes have taken place in the past two years "have been in the main desirable," it has become apparent in the last few months that the economic situation requires "new measures." The expansion of the war industrial program, the demands of which are paramount, has reduced the amount of goods available to the civilian population. "With more money to spend and less goods available to buy, the price of everything except a few surplus commodities such as wheat would certainly rise; prices had in fact already risen considerably by October of this year."

In the absence of some sort of price control, the country would suffer from inflation of prices, much worse even than the inflation that occurred at the close of the last war, with an inevitable collapse of values, and widespread unemployment when this war comes to an end.

Co-operation Essential

In the case where there is a severe shortage of any commodity, rationing may be introduced later on, but this will be done only where it is absolutely necessary the Board says. The review adds that "the maintenance of the normal flow of goods through the hands of manufacturers and distributors is of immense importance during the early period of price control." The Board will if necessary use its powers to prevent threatened interruptions.

The success of price control, the report says, will "in great measure depend on the loyal and intelligent co-operation of producers, distributors and consumers." The housewife, the main purchaser in the country, is asked to assist in keeping prices within the law. The Board will do its utmost to remove maladjustments and genuine hardships that may arise, and "is determined to treat everyone considerately and justly with due regard for the practical difficulties involved."

Retail prices will be strictly held to those of the basic period, and it is specifically stated that "suppliers of goods and services are not permitted to give the customer less value for his money by lowering the quality, material, style, workmanship, size, weight or intrinsic value of what they sell."

Agricultural products and fish are to be handled a little differently than manufactured or processed articles. In the case of a number of products, the farmer's maximum price will be governed by the highest prices paid in recognized markets during the basic period. Maximum prices will be fixed for specific commodities such as milk, butter, cheese and eggs. "In other cases, sales by farmers will not be subject to direct price control, but the price which may be charged by processers for the processed article will remain subject to the ceiling."

Where a retailer has bought goods not delivered by Dec. 1 at higher prices than those charged him in the basic four-week period, these prices are to be reduced. It is the Board's intention "that if there is a "squeeze" between the cost of raw materials (or imported semi-finished materials) and the retailer's selling price of the finished article, everybody in the industry, from retailer back to manufacturer or importer, should bear his fair share of the burden, but no more than his fair share. If the total burden is too great, in fairness to the industry as a whole, the Board will investigate and if it is found necessary, will recommend that the Government, representing the people as a whole, should also take a share of the burden by way of a subsidy, or controlling the price of raw materials, or reducing import duties or in some other appropriate way."

Self-Made Adjustments

It is expected, the review says, that adjustments in prices will in large measure be worked out between the wholesaler and retailer, without any action of the Board. "The Board is relying on this being done wherever the 'squeeze' between primary costs and retail prices is of reasonable proportions so that industry as a whole can bear it and adjust it equitably among its various members." It is expected that each branch of trade and industry, including the retailer, will bear its own losses, if any, with respect to stocks on hand at the close of business on Nov. 30.

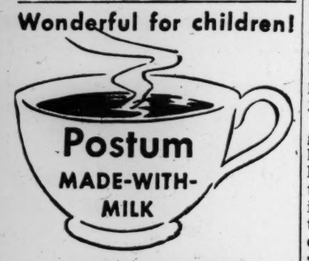
"There may remain a few extreme cases, however, in which the apparent burden will be so great that special measures of the Board or Government will be necessary. One obvious example is where the price of an imported raw material has risen substantially since the time at which the raw material entering into articles sold by retailers during the basic period was purchased by the Canadian manufacturer. A Government corporation will be established to deal with cases in which it may be deemed advisable to stabilize raw material costs. The intention with respect to special Government action is that the attack will be made, wherever possible, in the most primary stage of production or importation; that it will not be done unless the total burden on all stages of production and distribution is very substantial, and that it must be preceded by careful investigation by the Board."

"With retail prices subject to a fixed ceiling," says the review, "the process of adjustments necessary on the part of wholesalers, secondary manufacturers, primary manufacturers and importers, in effect makes the primary manufacturer and importer the keystone of the whole structure The Board must rely on their co-operation."

The importation of materials which go directly or indirectly into war supplies must proceed without in any way jeopardizing the war production program. "Whatever steps are necessary will be taken to indemnify importers for war purposes against increased prices abroad."

The whole question of imports in relation to price control is being studied by the Board, and a statement of import policy will shortly be issued.

Wonderful for children!



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Welles Promises Refugees Asylum

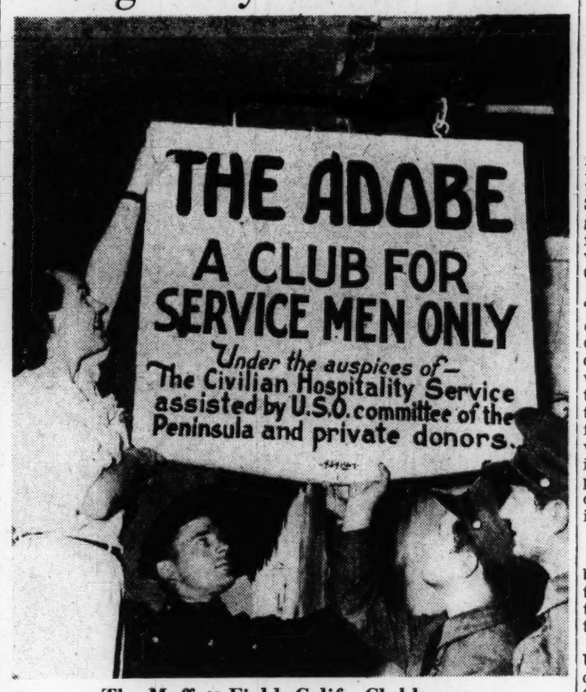
BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 24 (AP)—Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles yesterday pledged that after the war the United States will join with other governments to find permanent homes in new lands for millions made homeless by oppression and conquest.

In the meantime, Mr. Welles said in an address broadcast by CBS and carried by short wave to Latin-American Republics, the United States will do everything possible to provide havens for individuals and families in countries of refuge.

"Solution of the greater problem of mass resettlement," he said, "cannot be undertaken, however, until the war is over and the world has seen the final and utter defeat of those responsible for this cruel tragedy which shames our modern world."

Mr. Welles spoke at the opening session of the first inter-American Jewish Conference, sponsored by the American Jewish Congress and attended by delegates from 18 Central and South American countries and Canada.

Giving Army Morale a Boost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The Moffett Field, Calif., Clubhouse

Mrs. George Dickson Clark, Jr., of Los Altos, chairman of the Civilian Hospitality Service, helps service men adjust a sign at The Adobe, clubhouse provided by civilians of the suburban communities south of San Francisco.

Touch of Home Works Wonders Among Men at Moffett Field

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

A touch of home and a touch of respect for the private soldier's uniform were all that were needed to freshen morale at Moffett Field, West Coast air-training center, but it took a woman to discern the need and the remedy.

In a refreshing, warm, spontaneous, homelike way, yet businesslike and Army-approved, citizens of peninsula communities adjoining Moffett Field have solved the problem of bridging the gap between men in uniform and civilians in their homes and have set an example of friendliness which has all the indications of spreading into a Nation-wide movement.

Letters and comments by Moffett Field privates show that a big victory has been won towards assisting the Army in maintaining the highest-type of morale, typical of Moffett Field men.

The Civilian Hospitality Service, Inc., of California had quite an informal beginning, but its growth illustrates what one woman with an idea of service can do to assist the Battle of Defense on the home front.

Became Interested

Last spring Mrs. George Dickson Clark, Jr., of Los Altos, the mother of four children, heard Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, describe unfortunate conditions surrounding many military camps and of the critical need for something to be done. She went away wondering what she could do, and she began to inquire in her own neighborhood as to the needs of men in service. She found that at Moffett Field, situated halfway between the cities of San Francisco and San Jose, private soldiers were struggling with a problem of lonesomeness and boredom.

With a friend, Miss Evelyn Hyman, of Los Altos, Mrs. Clark visited the public relations and morale officers of Moffett Field and found that they were eager that something be done to help the private soldier whose pay is so small that it is many times used up before he receives it. The Red Cross, the two women were told, had its hand so full with its usual work that the problem of entertainment was too great for it to undertake. "What can we do?" Mrs. Clark asked the officers, and they replied that they didn't know what could be done. They recommended that whatever was done should not be handled through officers, however, for that would destroy the spontaneous, homelike feeling needed by the men.

The two women discerned that a touch of home was the first need of men at the field. When they returned to their homes they called up all their friends in various communities and were able to find a few who would willingly include servicemen in family dinners or parties. It was certain, Mrs. Clark has since related, that "we should not plan special functions for the men. The intent was to make them feel at home in the normal dinners or parties we were planning."

Faced Problem

With a few homes willing to open up to the servicemen, Mrs. Clark and Miss Hyman then faced the problem of getting men. They could not get them through the officers because that would still have an atmosphere of military routine. So they went to the chaplain's office at Moffett Field, and found there a young private, Pat Lappin of Anaconda, Montana, who has since been promoted to Acting Sergeant. "Did he have any friends who would like to go out for Sunday dinner?" That was all Pat Lapping needed. He filled each open engagement Mrs. Clark and Miss Hyman had found. That was in June. By September the movement had grown to such an extent that 2,750 soldiers had been invited out to private homes near Moffett Field through Young Lappin alone.

Out of the home-entertainment plan grew the realization among families and soldiers that something was still needed to give the boys at Moffett Field a sense of informal leisure and recreation. It was then that Civilian Hospitality Service, Inc., was organized, with Mrs. Clark as the Chairman and Miss Hyman as secretary.

The Hospitality Service undertook the task of securing funds on the same informal arrangement among families in cities near Moffett Field for providing a clubhouse for private soldiers. Because the home-visting plan had been so successful, it was relatively easy to secure funds to provide a one-floor adobe clubhouse in Mountain View, a community very close to Moffett Field. Tre clubhouse, consisting of a large room with a "very attractive fireplace," according to Mrs. Clark, and a smaller room which serves as a room for browsing or classical music, is now meeting the everyday social needs of Moffett Field men.

"The boys are so enthusiastic about their house," Mrs. Clark said, "that they have formed a House Committee to set up their own rules. We required that there would be no gambling and no drinking of intoxicating liquor, but they have set up other rules."

Active in supporting and approving the plans for the clubhouse is Col. George L. Usher, Moffett Field's Commanding Officer.

Lend-Lease Aid Tops Billion And Is Steadily Increasing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Reports of the outstanding successes scored by American equipment in the Battle of North Africa coincided today with official word that American lend-lease aid to the victims of aggression was accelerating rapidly.

With the Office of Production Management announcing that this country's military production is far ahead of any comparable period in the World War, Edward R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator, reported that total lend-lease aid has now passed $1,000,000,000.

Furthermore, contracts have been let for more than 75 per cent of the first $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation, while all of the sum has been allocated. The second lend-lease appropriation, totaling $5,985,000,000, is also being rapidly allocated by equipment categories and manufacturers, Mr. Stettinius declared.

Task Outdoes World War

The OPM's Bureau of Research and Statistics reveals that money paid out month by month for war goods produced and services rendered is running at a considerably higher level than during the World War and that, due to a lower price level today, the country is probably getting more for its money than it did in 1917-18.

In addition, because of better equipment and greater skill, the productive capacity of the individual workman is markedly greater today than during the World War, thereby increasing still further the gap between the productive efforts of the two periods.

The OPM and lend-lease reports are particularly welcome here, coming at the moment when American observers in Egypt and Libya are cabling home that American tanks, bombers, pursuit plants and other items of military equipment are proving their fighting ability and ruggedness on the sands of North Africa.

Aid to Britain at New Top

In view of the British announcement that American equipment is playing an important part in the current smash against Italo-German forces in Libya, additional interest was aroused by Mr. Stettinius's revelation that in October "exports to the British were the largest of any month since the war began."

Detailing the progress made in getting lend-lease aid to the victims of totalitarian aggression, Mr. Stettinius showed that during March, the first month of lend-lease, this aid came to but $18,000,000. In April it had risen to $40,000,000, May to $60,000,000, June, $85,000,000; July, $134,000,000; August, $150,000,000; September, $207,000,000, and October, $225,000,000.

This eight months give a total of $919,000,000, with the November aid so far recorded bringing the total to substantially more than $1,000,000,000.

Billions for British

"Since the beginning of the war," Mr. Stettinius said, "our exports to the British, including lend-lease aid, have amounted to approximately $5,250,000,000, most of which was financed by the British with their own dollars. In October, exports to the British were the largest of any month since the war began."

In its analysis of the American productive effort today and during the World War, the OPM reveals that in May, 1918—14 months after the beginning of this country's all-out military effort—military disbursements, less pay and subsistence for the armed forces, were $1,019,000,000. In August, 1941—also 14 months after the start of the present intensive production effort—similar disbursements came to $1,075,000,000.

The May, 1918, effort was judged to be at the rate of 20 per cent of the national income, while that in August, 1941, was but 15 per cent of national income.

Between 1918 and 1941, however, the output of the average American industrial worker is estimated to have increased by nearly one and one-half times, thus indicating that today's productive effort is far greater than the mere dollar value of output would indicate.

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BUMPUS

Substitutes, 'Gas' Rations Except in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The "official" gasoline curfew sounds no more in the eastern part of the United States, but gasoline substitutes and gasoline rationing plans are in force in most other parts of the world today, the North American Gasoline Tax Conference declares.

For instance, in Brazil a recent "gasogenio" law requires owners of 10 or more trucks or buses to operate a tenth of their vehicles on gas obtained from burning wood or charcoal, and it is planned to operate farm machinery with the same power. Alcohol made from Brazilian cane sugar is widely used also, and a lubricating oil made by mixing the native petroleum with castor oil and the oil of a wild Brazilian seed now is in production.

Brazil Case Lack of Ships

Brazil has been affected severely by the lack of ocean transport from the United States, and has thus turned to substitutes and to rationing of fuels.

Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa are trying to co-ordinate their civilian consumption of gasoline by establishing uniformity in their rationing systems, and by rationing tanker transportation.

Australia, controlling the importation and distribution of petroleum by means of quotas for each oil company, will substitute fuel from wheat, sugar, and molasses, rectified spirits, methane gas, and benzol to cover one-sixth of present consumption. Private passenger cars are allowed gasoline for 1,000 miles a year.

In New South Wales it is estimated that 82,000 automobiles will be laid up because of lack of fuel, causing a loss of $4,000,000 in gasoline tax revenue.

Milk Delivery Changes

New Zealand has ordered the elimination of overlapping milk routes as a conservation measure. All dairy companies have been required to agree on areas in which one firm will deliver exclusively.

The Japanese-controlled government in Nanking recently announced a cut of 50 per cent in gasoline supplies to private cars, taxis and trucks. Buses and oil trucks were exempted.

Italy, beginning Oct. 1, forbade use of gasoline for civilian automobiles entirely. Methane or charcoal gas must be used insetad.

The British Government, which controls gasoline rations through a petroleum department under the secretary of mines, recently ordered an additional reduction of 50 per cent in gasoline used by private cars. With previous cuts, the new ration will limit private drivers to approximately 100 miles travel each month. Commercial vehicles have been receiving about 29 gallons a month for each ton up to four tons.

Canada, which inaugurated a 7 p. m.-7 a. m. and Sunday curfew two months ago, now limits sales of gasoline to two specified grades. In October each dealer was allotted for distribution 75 per cent of the amount of gasoline he sold in July. In some cities this has resulted in service stations selling only to regular customers or selling only a gallon or two at a time.

The North American Gasoline Tax Conference is a member organization of the Federation of Tax Administrators here.

U. S.-Canadian Collaboration Hailed as Postwar Model

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Canada and the United States are already developing the means and showing the way toward the kind of collaboration on which the future peace must rest, according to the findings of a survey made public today by the Foreign Policy Association.

Current Canadian-American cooperation is more than a two-way, wartime device; it is developing, the survey concludes, on a trans-Atlantic and hemispheric basis.

Anticipating that postwar leadership will fall upon the United States, Prof. William P. Maddox of the University of Pennsylvania, author of the F. P. A. report, points out that "Canada will hold a unique position in helping to link together these two great powers."

Postwar Collaboration

Even present collaboration is looked upon as a "practical approach to the problem of building for postwar reconstruction and the newly developed framework of Canadian-American relationships are regarded "less as an end in itself, than as a nucleus for wider associations both in the event of full American participation in the war, as well as in the period following the war."

The survey goes on to say that although the expansion in Canadian-American collaboration has been a product of the present war, particularly since the summer of 1940, "there is a strong probability that before the war is concluded, other institutional innovations may be necessary.

"Why, for instance, should joint operations be confined to consultations conducted at the administrative level? Certain reasons might make it desirable that joint committees of Congress and the Canadian Parliament should consult with one another in regard to broad areas of policy falling within the legislative competence."

Avenues of Co-operation

Four main devices of co-operation have been set up by both countries. They are the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, the Materials Co-ordination Committee, the Joint Economic Committees, and the Joint Defense Production Committee.

It is pointed out that Canada and the United States have acquired considerable experience in the use of joint intergovernmental committees. Their functions have included the adjustment of certain classes of disputes, administrative regulation, and the investigation of specific problems, or projects.

The three agencies, which have been established within the past 15 months for the more effective co-ordination of Canadian-American defense, mark, however, a more advanced state in institutional development between the two countries.

To single out the two most important — the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, and the Joint Economic Committees—there now exist bodies with a much broader advisory, or planning, competence, covering a comprehensive area of strategic and economic problems of common concern. Both, it is noted, are clearly designed to outlast the war and, perhaps, become a fixed feature of Canadian-American relationships. The third agency, the Materials Co-ordination Committee, has a more limited function.

Dealing with both the pitfalls and the prospects of still larger Canadian-American collaboration, the Foreign Policy Association survey says:

"While Canadian-American relations have achieved a high level of good-neighborliness, it is wise to recognize pitfalls that may lie ahead. In the first place, the mere accumulation of governmental machinery gives in itself no assurance that the procedure will be utilized. At the moment, co-ordinated activity is at a high level because of the unity of purpose, but there is no certainty that it will survive the war emergency. Secondly, despite the fact that broad new channels have been developed in intergovernmental relationships, the normal ties of social and commercial intercourse which have bound the lives of the two countries together in peacetime have been sharply disrupted.

Canada's Position

"Moreover, the increase of governmental co-ordination has met, and will continue to meet, with difficulties of a political and psychological order, particularly on the Canadian side. With a population one-eleventh, and a national income about one-fifteenth that of the United States, Canada will remain in a permanently weaker political and economic position.

"Most Canadians realistically accept the implications of this fact. Others are slightly resentful of American bigness and, remembering annexationists demands of the past, ask themselves whether Canade is not being made the object of a streamlined absorption program. Occasional expressions of concern have been evident in French Quebec, where a zealous regard for religious and cultural rights sometimes produces an unfavorable reaction towards suggestions of closer North American integration.

"Moreover, in those circles which have been most concerned with efforts to build up a sense of Canadian nationalism, in opposition to North Americanism, British imperialism, and Canadian provincialism alike, misgivings are sometimes evident lest Canada's drift into the orbit of the United States becomes too strong to resist.

"For the most part, however, Canadians have accepted the closer ties with the United States in a spirit of genuine cordiality and confidence, and this feeling has been reciprocated on the southern side of the boundary."

Food and Drink Fit For the 'Uninvited'

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Colonel Britton, the mysterious broadcaster of the British Broadcasting Company, who directs the "V" army in Europe, told housewives in occupied territories to "make sure that the food and drink the Germans get is suitable for uninvited guests."

In his weekly broadcast, heard here by Columbia Broadcasting System, Colonel Britton advised people to ask German soldiers embarrassing questions, such as: "Is it true the Germans had 4,000,000 casualties in Russia?"

"See that the food you have to give the Germans is the worst you have and that it is badly cooked.

"Don't think it is trivial; it isn't," he said. "It is part of the master plan."

U. S. Reveals Its Opposition in 1926 To German Loan for Soviet Export

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The issuance of two volumes on diplomatic activities of this country in 1926 disclosed that the State Department opposed the floating in that year of a German loan in the United States designed to finance German exports to Soviet Russia.

An exchange of correspondence revealed the Department's opposition to a plan for flotation in the American market of a loan between $25,000,000 and $35,000,000. The Department contended that such a transaction would involve the use of American credit for the purpose of making an advance to the Soviet Government—a regime which the then Assistant Secretary Leland Harrison said had "repudiated Russia's obligations to the United States and to American nationals."

The volumes are of a series made public by the Department from time to time, each of them withheld until a lapse of years makes their contents harmless in current diplomatic affairs. The volumes issued yesterday indicated that the two situations in 1926 calling for most attention by this country's diplomacy were the conflicting claims of Peru and Chile in the Tacna-Arica dispute and the various issues raised by the civil war in China.

The China section fills 512 pages, and records the civil war in the North and the advance into Yangtze Valley of the Southern forces under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who were ultimately to establish a National Government for China.

Problems of postwar reconstruction in Europe and the liquidation of various claims and problems growing out of the World War also occupied much attention.

Cuba Is Declared Ready to Back U. S.

HAVANA, Nov. 24 (AP)—President Batista told 70,000 Cuban workers yesterday that Cuba would be "the first nation to enter the war" on side of the United States if need arose.

"Cuba is a small country without resources," he said, "but the little we have we cheerfully place on the altar of the liberty of men who are dying for liberty."

President Batista spoke to workers massed before the Presidential Palace in a demonstration marking approval of his recent decrees increasing wages throughout Cuba.

Lazaro Pena, head of the Cuban Confederation of Workers, which sponsored the meeting, had said previously that "true Spaniards will give their lives for democracy."

Mention of Russia drew prolonged applause from the workers, among whom are many Communists. Pena is a Communist Party Representative in the Chamber of Deputies.

U. S. Volunteers Sail

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—The American Field Service disclosed Nov. 22 that 124 volunteers had sailed recently for service with the British Middle East Forces as ambulance drivers.

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A. T. T. and Coal Settlements Brighten Strike Situation

By the Associated Press

The strike situation brightened today as a threatened walkout of long-line telephone workers was averted in New York and cheering coal miners in Pennsylvania got their official orders to go back to work.

Dr. John R. Steelman, chief of the Federal Conciliation Service, announced a settlement of the telephone wage dispute under which increases totaling $3,000,000 a year will be granted and machinery will be established to make further wage adjustments. The dispute involved the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and an independent union.

A strike called by railroad operating brotherhoods for Dec. 7 over a demand for higher pay remained a serious threat as further conferences between the unionists and representatives of the management continued.

The labor and management representatives held separate conferences yesterday. Later it was announced that the management group would meet this morning with representatives of the operating unions and this afternoon with representatives of the non-operating unions.

The 19 operating and non-operating Brotherhoods have asked for wage increases ranging from 30 per cent upward. President Roosevelt appointed a fact-finding board which recommended 7½ per cent increases for the operating employees and 13½ per cent raises for the non-operating. These recommendations were rejected by all Brotherhoods. Only the operating Brotherhoods, however, have formally called a strike.

Washington — Sidney Hillman, OPM Associate Director General, announced that nine American Federation of Labor metal trade unions had agreed to grant welders "one-card" privileges and cease alleged discriminations against welders involved in the recent West Coast shipyard strike.

Under terms of the agreement, effected by the A. F. of L. after conferences with OPM Labor Division officials, the nine unions pledged that:

"There will be a flexibility in the performance of welder work in every shipyard which will prevent any unjustified interference with the orderly and continuous operations of production, this to be established through conferences with management, and with the unions at interest.

"The international unions hold that it is not necessary for a workman performing welding to carry more than one union card, and furthermore, that there should be no excessive fees."

The recent West Coast strike developed principally over complaints of welders that because of frequent shifts in jobs they were compelled to hold membership cards in several different unions and pay numerous fees and dues in order to work.

Chicago—The flow of motor truck freight was impeded in Chicago today by a strike of an estimated several hundred freight handlers.

Twelve hundred dock workers, members of the Highway Drivers' Union, a local of the A. F. of L. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, voted to strike yesterday, a spokesman announced, but this morning three of the City's largest shipping firms reported they were operating 100 per cent.

However, eight companies, which average 20 to 75 trucks in and out of their terminals daily, said operations were halted completely by a work stoppage.

John L. Keeshin, General Chairman of an employers' committee, said the strike vote was a violation of an agreement between the freight companies and the union. On Nov. 14 union officials and truck line operators reached an agreement averting a threatened strike of approximately 300,000 A. F. of L. truck drivers in 11 Midwestern States.

Both sides had agreed to refer unsettled issues of wages and working conditions to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and to abide by the Board's decision. The Board was scheduled to consider the case on Dec. 2.

John T. O'Brien, Secretary of the Union, said the dock workers, however, voted to strike after charging the companies had refused most of their demands relating to increased wages.

Acre 'Unacceptable'

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—F. Leroy Hill, who resigned last week as President of the Air Associates, Inc., plant at Bendix, N. J., said yesterday the War Department had advised the Air Associates Board of Directors that Raymond Acre, proposed as Mr. Hill's successor, was "unsatisfactory."

The company's Bendix plant was seized by the Army Oct. 31 because of a protracted labor dispute. The War Department reportedly demanded that Mr. Hill resign as a prerequisite to return of the plant to private operation.

Mr. Hill said the name of Mr. Acre, who is Vice-President of the Los Angeles Air Associates plant, had been proposed to the War Department last week, but that information given to Directors was that Mr. Acre was "not acceptable."

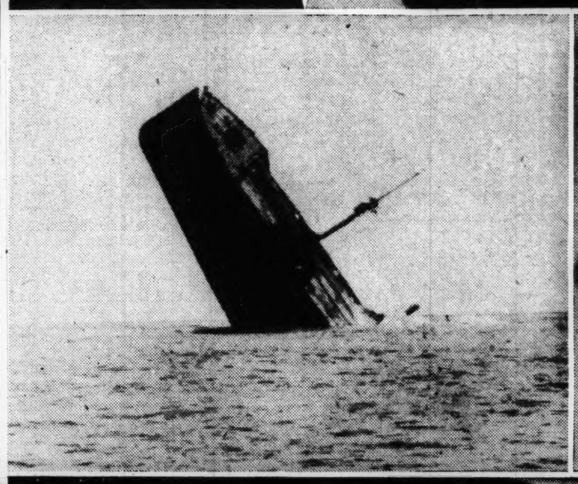
Meanwhile, Charles E. Wilson, General Electric Company President and Chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, said he would place before the N. A. M.'s Congress of American Industry in December a resolution stating "unreserved condemnation of any attempt by Governmental agencies to force the discharge of the duly elected officers of private concerns."

Sowing Seed From Air Proves Success in Test

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 24 (AP)—Sowing wheat from an airplane is the coming thing for large grain farmers, Wilber White believes.

The Poplar, Mont., flying farmer said while here on business he harvested 35 acres of the best wheat he had grown in 20 years from an airplane-seeded field. The trick was done by mounting a small hopper on his ship, then calculating wind velocity and propeller blast.

A Seaman's Amateur Camera Becomes a Recorder of History



Wide World

How American Freighter Lehigh Sank After Being Torpedoed by Nazi Submarine

Top left—Capt. Vincent P. Arkins of the torpedoed United States freighter Lehigh, shown on his return to this country aboard the Alcoa liner Acadia. He is holding a brief case containing the ship's papers. Top right—This photo, taken from the freighter's Number 3 lifeboat, shows the Lehigh sinking in the background. Center left—The Lehigh going to the bottom. It sank in an hour and 23 minutes after being hit. Right center—James Earle, Second Engineer of the Lehigh, and the camera he used in making these dramatic pictures of the sinking and the escape of the crew. Lower—Captain Arkins and some of his crew shown aboard the Acadia.

Photos Show Ship Sinking

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Striking pictures of the sinking of the American freighter Lehigh, torpedoed off the African Gold Coast Oct. 19, were brought to New York Nov. 22 by James Earle of Brooklyn, Second Engineer on the vessel.

Mr. Earle made the shots from a lifeboat after the 40-man crew had left the ship, slowly sinking. He took 16 exposures with his small amateur's camera.

Mr. Earle and other members of the Lehigh's crew were rescued by British vessels and landed in West Africa where they were picked up by the Alcoa liner Acadia which docked in Brooklyn.

Capt. Robert H. Allen of the Acadia, said he believed the German submarine which sank the American freighter Lehigh was lying in wait for his ship near the spot where the Lehigh was torpedoed.

The vessel brought back 187 passengers. Besides the 40 from the Lehigh, the list included six British officials, 25 employees of the Firestone Rubber Company, and more than 100 missionaries.

Capt. Vincent P. Arkins, Montrose, N. Y., skipper of the Lehigh, said the explosion which caused his ship to sink came suddenly and that he had not glimpsed a submarine.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Sussex

East Grinstead: Civic Arts Hall, 3 p. m., Dec. 14.

United States

Arkansas

Fayetteville: Church Auditorium, Forest and Lafayette Avenues, 7:45 p. m., Dec. 5.

California

Carmel: Sunset School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Downey: First Presbyterian Church, 700 North Downey Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 30.
Indio: Indio Woman's Club House, Miles and King Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Montbello: Church Edifice, Los Angeles and Park Avenues, 3 p. m., Nov. 30.
Red Bluff: Red Bluff High School Auditorium, Franklin and Crittendon Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.
Sacramento (Third Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Salinas: Women's Civic Club House, Lincoln Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 30.
Vallejo: Vallejo Junior High School Auditorium, 1347 Amador Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 30.

Connecticut

Stamford: Stamford High School, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 4.

Illinois

Blue Island: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 12757 South Western Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.
Chicago (joint lecture): Civic Opera House, 12 m., Dec. 1.
Decatur: Masonic Temple, 224 West William, 3 p. m., Nov. 30.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road and Elm Place, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Rockford: Church Edifice, 515 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 4. Radiocast Station WROK, 1440 kilocycles.

Indiana

Bloomington: Union Building, Indiana University Campus, 3 p. m., Nov. 30.
Cannelton: Methodist Episcopal Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 30.
Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.
Logansport: Logansport High School Auditorium, Broadway at Thirteenth, 3 p. m., Nov. 30.
Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 30.

Kansas

Concordia: First Christian Church, 3 p. m., Nov. 30.
Pittsburg: Church Edifice, Walnut and Euclid, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.

Kentucky

Lexington: Henry Clay High School Auditorium, Main and Walton, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 30.

Massachusetts

Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 4.

Michigan

Birmingham: Baldwin High School Auditorium, West Maple and Chester Streets, 4 p. m., Nov. 30.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Hennepin and Summit Avenues, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

Mississippi

Clarksdale: Elizabeth Dorr High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Missouri

St. Louis (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5807 Murdock Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 30.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Nebraska

Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

Nevada

Reno: Church Auditorium, 501 Riverside Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

New York

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 6.

North Carolina

Sanford: St. Clair School Building, McIver Park, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 30.

Ohio

Akron (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Union Street, near Forge Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 5.
Ashland: McDowell Auditorium, Church and Fourth Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 4.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 15422 Detroit Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.
Lorain: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.
Ravenna: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Boulevard and Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.

Oklahoma

Guthrie: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 2.
McAlester: Okla Theater, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.

Oregon

Bend: Allen Platoon Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
McMinnville: Masonic Hall, Third and Cowls Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Portland (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, West Park and Columbia Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Salem: Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and D Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.

Tennessee

Memphis (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Union Avenue and McLean Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.

Texas

Amarillo: Municipal Auditorium, Sixth and Lincoln, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Borger: High School, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Corpus Christi: Wynn Seale Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Sweetwater: City Hall Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 30.
Tyler: Gary School Auditorium, 730 South Chilton Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

Washington

Bellingham: Bellingham High School Auditorium, Cornwall Avenue and Kentucky Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 5.
Everett (First Church): Church Edifice, Thirty-third Street and Colby Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Longview: Longview Community Church, Washington Way and Kessler Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
Seattle (Third Church): Music Hall Theater, Seventh and Olive Way, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 4.

West Virginia

Fairmont: Ballroom, The Fairmont Hotel, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 2.

Wisconsin

Waukesha: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Nov. 30.

Tolerance Marks U.S. Thought, Liberties Union Head Finds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Tolerance characterizes American thought, Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said following a four weeks' coast-to-coast trip designed to gauge public opinion. Addressing members of the board and friends of the union here today, Mr. Baldwin declared that America was calm "in the midst of the national debate on the threatening conflict," but he added, he found "ominous tendencies" which he viewed as boding danger for civil liberties.

"Coast-to-coast contacts with people in all walks of life reveal an amazing calmness in the midst of the most threatening debate in American history," Mr. Baldwin said. "The national temperature has not risen. The interventionists and anti-interventionists debate without bitterness. The whole climate of public opinion is free from the kind of hysteria which marked similar days in 1917.

"This extraordinary temper is to be accounted for, I think, by the fact that people feel the issue too big for control by debate and discussion. The world situation has got beyond them, resulting in the numbness induced by the long strain of recurring crises. The net effect, so far as civil liberties are concerned, is an unusual tolerance. I encountered no spirit of vigilantism. Hostility to unpopular minorities has declined.

Juxtaposed against this, Mr. Baldwin found that interests hostile to civil liberties were in commanding positions in many State councils.

"A formidable public opinion favoring suspension of liberties in crisis is directed chiefly against the right of labor to strike," he said.

"Resistance to encroachments on civil liberties is obviously likely to be less and public attention to them comparatively slight in view of preoccupation with the international scene."

German Housewives To Save Electricity

BERLIN, Nov. 24 (AP)—German housewives were asked to rearrange their schedules in order to help save electric current, which is needed badly to accelerate the country's raw material production.

Power suppliers made a nationwide appeal to the housewives to refrain from using vacuum cleaners, irons and other appliances during the hours from 6 to 10 a. m., described as the crucial period of power consumption.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Nov. 30, Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Dec. 7; Jan. 4; Feb. 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.; Dec. 7; Jan. 4; Feb. 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Dec. 21.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Dec. 14; Jan. 11; Feb. 8.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Dec. 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Dec. 7; Feb. 8.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m.; KFOX, 1280kc, on Nov. 30; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Dec. 7, Jan. 4; Feb. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Nov. 30; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Nov. 30, Dec. 14, 28; Jan. 11, 25; Feb. 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Dec. 21, Jan. 18; Feb. 15.

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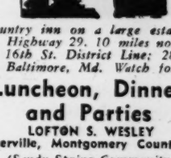

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New England College Elevens Ring Down Curtain Next Saturday at Fenway Park

Crusaders and Eagles Meet In Annual Traditional Game

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the playing of the annual Boston College-Holy Cross game at Fenway Park next Saturday, New England will ring down the curtain on another fall football party, and, although this affair will lack some of the luster of the past two year, it will lose nothing of its usual highly spiced action.

For all the rest of the section, the end of the gridiron season came over the week end as Harvard beat out its ancient rival Yale 14-0, Boston University fell before Boston College 19 to 7, Holy Cross bowed to Temple 31-13, and Dartmouth suffered a 35-0 defeat at the hands of Georgia University.

In prospect this final N. E. game shapes up much the same as the Harvard-Yale contest appeared the Monday before the meeting. Although Holy Cross has won more games this fall than Yale, Boston College nevertheless seems to have as wide an edge as Harvard—and then some. But like the Crimson, B. C. must guard against overconfidence and be ready for the extra surge the Crusaders will have just for this game.

Series Record

To date the series between these two colleges stands at 19 wins for B. C., and 16 for the Purple, with three contests having been tied. The Eagles under Frank Leahy the past two years made the Crusaders their stepping stone into a bowl game, first by a 14-0 score and then last year by 7-0. It is interesting to recall, however, that the Leahymen only defeated their rivals a year ago when Don Currivan stole the ball in Chub Peabody fashion from Joe Osmanski on the Holy Cross five-yard line to set up B. C.'s lone score.

There are no bowl bids in the offing for either of these two teams Saturday. The Crusaders are not at all happy over their record so far—four wins, two ties, and three losses in nine games—and rumor has it that when Coach Joe Sheeketski's contract runs out this fall it will not be renewed. As for the Eagles, they too are not so happy over their record—six wins and three losses in nine games—feeling that with more fortune on occasion that record would have definitely been better.

Comparative Scores

Those who like to make predictions on comparative scores can use Temple as a base. B. C. beat the Owls 31-0 four Saturdays ago; Holy Cross lost to the Owls 31-13 last Saturday. Ergo, B. C. should beat the Crusaders 62-13 or by a margin of 50 points. Coach Denny Myers pointed that out, himself, following the victory over B. U. Saturday, but his wry smile indicated how much he thought of those figures.

In more ways than one the Eagles' defeat of the Terriers was satisfying to Myers. In the first place, B. C. ran the opening kickoff back for a touchdown, a play that had missed five times before this season by the margin of a single block. In the second the Eagles proved their superiority and could have run up any total they wished. And third, by scoring 19 points in seven minutes of play, Myers was able to rest all but one or two of his regulars for the coming tilt with the Purple.

Kick Misfires

After Butch Kissell went 95 yards on his opening touchdown gallop, the Eagles scored again the next time they got the ball. A B. U. quick-kick misfired and B. C. had the ball on the B. U. 43-yard line. Five plays produced the touchdown, with Frank Maznicki covering the last 29-yards on a fast-breaking T formation play. The Eagles' final touchdown again came the next time they go the ball, with their march starting from their own 31. Maznicki scored on a wide sweep from the eight-yard line. B. U.'s lone score came at the start of the second half, after Dan McCarthy recovered a B. C. fumble on the 28. Walter Williams scored on a 14-yard jaunt off tackle.

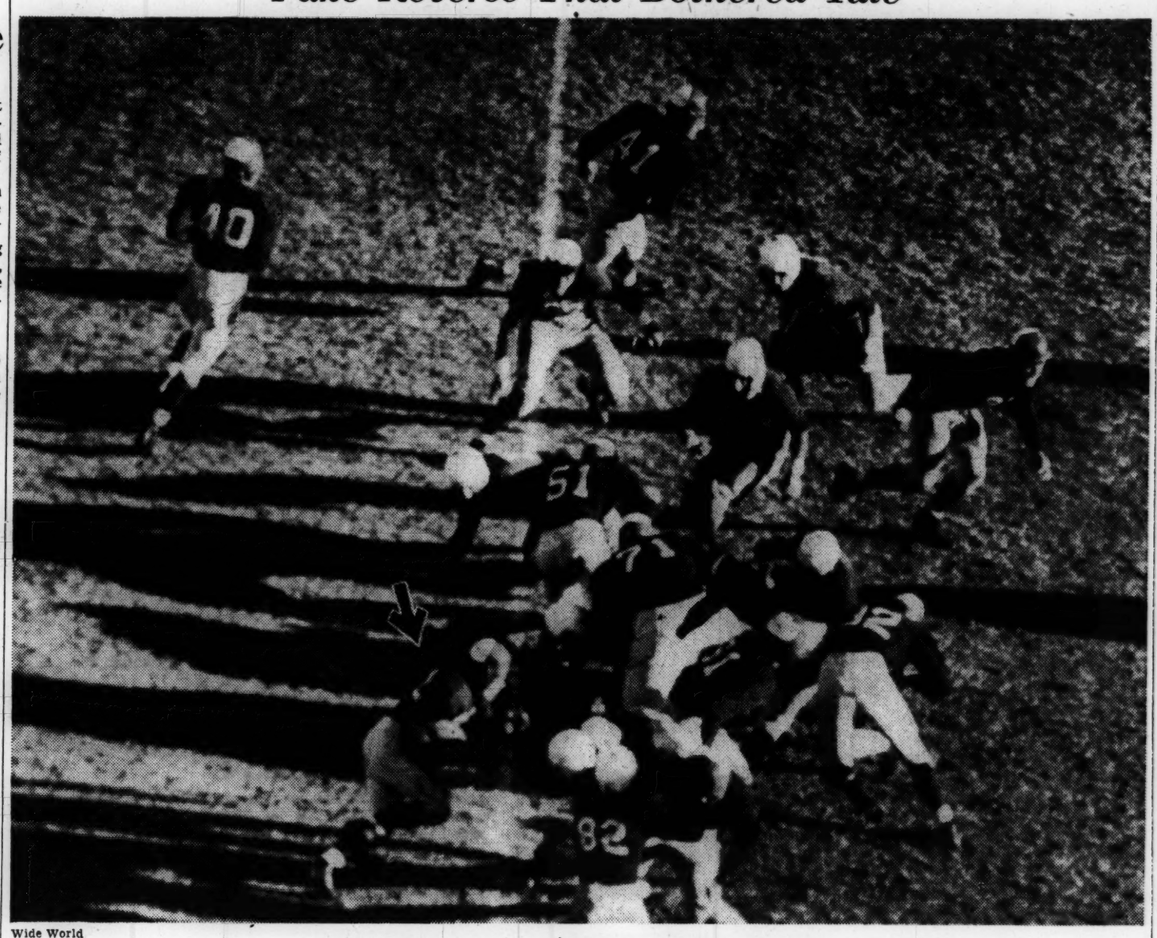
The story of the game, of course, is that opening kick-off. According to Coach Pat Hanley of the Terriers, "Sure we knew about that kick-off play, but it was just a case where too much eagerness on our part cost us the game. When our boys converged, Kissel just ran around them."

Relatively Even

For the last 50 minutes or so, the game was played on relatively even terms, but it should be remembered that most of the Eagle regulars were on the bench. Wally Boudreau, third-string quarterback, for instance, played all but a few minutes of the game, being taken out when he was injured late in the final period. A few breaks might have helped B. U.—such as a good bounce instead of a bad one on a blocked kick, for if the ball had bounced right, B. U. had a touchdown. And again, the Terriers fumbled when it seemed they were on their way to another score. But even if the score were evened, the Eagles could always have thrown their first-stringers back in, and the way they were executing the T plays was pretty to watch.

In Worcester, Capt. Andy Tomasic proved the sparkplug for Temple as he led the way to four touchdowns, scoring twice himself. In much the same fashion Frankie Sinkwich of Georgia proved too much for Dartmouth, as he scored once and provided the impetus for two other scores. The Bulldogs' score might have been higher if Frank has played more than less than half the game. His 155 yards gained by rushing was 105 more than the whole Green team could gain.

Fake Reverse That Bothered Yale



Wide World

Play That Let Don McNicol Through Eli Line

With the Yale defense over-shifted to the Harvard weak side, McNicol pulled this play out of the bag for tremendous chunks of yardage. Wilson, McNicol and Lee line-up in T formation about three yards behind the scrimmage line, with Heiden the blocking back. The line is unbalanced, with MacKinney, end, and Peabody, guard, on the short side, with Page, center; Pfister, guard; Miller and Gardiner, tackles; and Forte, end, on the strong side. McNicol receives the ball and fakes to Lee, who, with Wilson, starts for the weak side. Peabody, Pfister, Heiden, and McNicol head for the strong side, with the play aimed between the Yale left end and tackle. Gardiner and Forte crash the tackle, Heiden hits the end, with help from Pfister if necessary, and Peabody is shown going through the hole ahead of McNicol (arrow). Harvard's center, Page, is turning to protect from behind, and MacKinney, Harvard left end, after a primary block, is coming around back of the Yale line for down-field blocking. Moseley (50), Yale center, recovering from the fake, is pulling around to try to meet the play, but even if he reaches he is in line for clean-out block from Peabody, or even Pfister if the end is taken care of easily.

Zuppke Will Be Missed From Big Ten Grid Scene

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (The Special News Service)—The "Little Dutchman" probably knew it wasn't a permanent job when he took it 29 years ago, so now that he is through at Illinois it is just what he expected.

Sure, Bob Zuppke went out under his own power. His resignation was voluntary, and not one of those synthetic retirements in which a coach regretfully announces he has a business opening he feels he should accept, and neglects to mention an alumni squad standing behind him prodding him with invisible bayonets, and another squad up in his room packing his suitcase so he will be sure not to miss the 5:15.

Pressure Was On

He may have wanted to retire last year, but the pressure was on and if he had any such idea he would have shelved it. Nobody was going to accuse Bob Zuppke of quitting under fire. When he and Illinois severed relations it would be Zuppke who used the scissors.

They made it pretty tough for the popular little fellow last year, and when they didn't get him to resign they offered him a contract which unquestionably was intended to show him just how precarious was his position. It was a contract for one year only, and required that he spend more time on the campus, teach, and hold himself open to good-will appearances.

Truce Before Assault

He signed, because he had won out and been proffered a contract, such as it was, but he must have known it was just a truce before another assault, and that eventually even he wouldn't be able to withstand the pressure. In view of the poor season the Illini have had this year, he also must have realized the new attack wasn't far off. He just beat them to the punch, that's all.

The little fellow will be missed. It's hard work to think of Illinois without thinking of Zuppke, just as it was hard to think of Chicago without Alonzo Stagg, and Michigan without Fielding Yost as coach. His retirement is another mark of the passing of a Big Ten era—the era of Stagg, Yost, and Zuppke.

Ability Not Questioned

No one has ever questioned his ability. During his poorest seasons he could maintain interest in the Illini until the end of the campaign, largely through his knack of being able to point his team for one particular game and pulling astounding upsets. The more formidable the opponents, the more dangerous were the Illini, and no team could approach a contest with even an often-beaten Zuppke team with a feeling of security.

He was never a man to adopt a standard theory and proceed along orthodox lines. His is an inventive mind, and his opponents never knew what kind of a tricky offense or unorthodox defense they were going to encounter.

Material Below Par

His last few seasons have been none too successful. In his 29 years he won five conference championships outright and tied for two others, but his last success in that line was in 1928. The reasons for the decline are a matter for conjecture. Material always is a factor, spirit another. We can't compare Illinois material with that at more successful schools, but we never heard of the team being accused of lack of spirit.

And we never heard it accused of not playing smart football. And when a team plays smart football with spirit there can't be too much wrong with the coaching.

Anyway, we'll miss the Zuppke with the flair for art and the tongue of a wit. And if he bobs up again at another school or as a pro team coach we'll know he quit at Illinois because he saw another storm coming and the roof was leaky.

Bruins Get Hiller For Pat McReavy

The Boston Bruins today announced the sale of Pat McReavy, right winger, to Detroit Red Wings for Dutch Hiller, left hand shot, who will play right wing on the Bruins' third line. Both players will be in the uniform of their respective teams tomorrow night in the game at Boston Garden.

Hiller was acquired by Detroit through the waiver route from New York Rangers this year. He comes from Kitchener, Ont., the same town that produced the Krauts—Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt, and Woody Dumart.

B. U. Basketball Bright

With football over, Mel Collard, Boston University's veteran basketball coach, will be able to start serious work for the Terrier hoop schedule this coming campaign.

This year the Terriers will play a 14-game schedule which includes a New York trip, and it is one of the stiffest schedules the Scarlet and White has ever been called upon to play. Fortunately, Coach Collard has a veteran squad available and one that should accredit itself very well.

George Pantano, last year's captain, is the only regular missing and with 11 veterans back plus several outstanding members from last year's freshman team which lost only one game, the outlook is decidedly bright.

Capt. Jim Cassidy will again be available for his forward job, Wally Williams will be back at center, Charlie Thomas at left guard, and Dudley Purbeck and Howie Mitchell, who alternated at right guard, are also listed on this year's squad. In addition, there are Joe Silver, Bill DeMeritt, George Radulski, Charlie Hutchins, Joe Schiff, and Ray Eppoliti, all men who saw action last year.

Bill Freeman and Bill Madden, two members of last year's freshman team, have been working out regularly, while John Cronin, Warren Langley, and Don Giles are expected out this week. Langley and Giles are on the football squad, as are Williams, Thomas, Mitchell and Radulski. It is expected that these men will put in an appearance by midweek after taking a few days rest from a strenuous grid campaign.

In addition to the veterans and last year's freshmen, there are several new men working out who show a great deal of promise. The standouts of the new group are George Taylor, Arnold Kirsten, Bob Slocum, Harold Gordon, and Charlie Tripp.

The squad has been working for a full week and will continue to work out daily at the B. U. gymnasium on St. Botolph Street.

The varsity basketball schedule:

Dec. 10—American International at home; 13—Wesleyan at home.
Jan. 10—Clark at home; 14—U. of New Hampshire at home; 17—W. P. I. away.
Feb. 6—Colby away; 10—Tufts at home; 14—Rutgers away; 16—Manhattan away; 17—M. I. T at home; 21—Coast Guard away; 25—Brown at home; 27—Mass. State away.
March 4—Harvard away.

Wilt of Indiana Big Ten Winner

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 24 (AP)—Frederick L. Wilt of Indiana University, the Big Ten champion, won the individual title in the fourth annual national collegiate cross-country run today, finishing more than 100 yards ahead of Oliver Hunter of Notre Dame, who was second.

Hunter also was second in the meet last year.

Splattered with mud, Wilt finished the four-mile jog in 20:32.3, several seconds slower than the record set last year by Gilbert Dodds, of Ashland College, who did not return this year.

Frederic Tootell of Rhode Island State College was elected president of the National Collegiate Cross-Country Coaches' Association at the annual pre-meet business session last night. Other officers named: Hermon Phillips, Butler University, vice-president; George Rider, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, treasurer, and Lauren F. Brown, Michigan State College, secretary.

All-America Field Hockey Team Wins Over Reserves 5-0

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 24 (AP)—The 1941 All-America field hockey eleven upheld the judgment of the United States Field Hockey Association's selection committee, which named the teams, by scoring a 5-0 victory yesterday in its traditional match with All-America Reserves.

The tilt, climaxing the four-day 1941 National Field Hockey Tournament at Wellesley College, was played on a slippery and slow field which resulted from an all-night rain.

Both teams showed fine footwork and control as they battled the additional handicap presented by the playing surface. The All-America eleven used but one substitute while the Reserves inserted four.

The All-America forward line dominated the first period, but the Reserve backfield showed surprising strength. Betty Shellenberger, of the Middle Atlantic team, made the first tally at the five minute mark and notched another in the final minute of the period.

Miss Shellenberger scored again halfway through the final period and this tally was followed by two goals in rapid succession by Barbara Strobhar, also of Middle Atlantic. The line-ups:

All-America—Margaret Cornwall (Midwest), lw; Anne McConaghie (Middle Atlantic), li; Elizabeth Shellenberger (Middle Atlantic), cf; Barbara Strobhar (Middle Atlantic), ri; Betty Richey (Northeast), rw; Barbara Strebeigh (Middle Atlantic), lh; Patricia Kenworthy (Middle Atlantic), ch; Dorothy Sullivan (Northeast), rh; Frances Pierce (Great Lakes), lfb; Helen Tomlinson (Middle Atlantic), rfb; Frances Elliott (Middle Atlantic), g.

All-America Reserves—Andrea Abbott (Northeast), rw; Ann Parry (Middle Atlantic), ri; Barbara Newhall (Middle Atlantic), cf; Elizabeth Lamson Washburn (Midwest), li; Katherine Johnson (Middle Atlantic), lw; Bunny Harshaw Vosters (Middle Atlantic), rh; Harriet Walton (Southeast), ch; Thelma Kenefick (Midwest), lh; Ann Delano (Northeast), rfb; Christine Hamilton (Middle Atlantic), lfb; Helen Parks (Great Lakes), g.

Goals—Betty Shellenberger, 3; Barbara Strobhar, 2.

Referees—Martha Gable and May Fogg.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Boston	6	0	0	12	48	17
New York	4	1	1	9	27	17
Johnstown	3	2	2	8	32	30
Atlantic City	2	2	0	4	18	25
Baltimore	2	3	0	4	18	19
Washington	1	5	1	3	20	38
River Vale	0	5	0	0	9	23

Results Nov. 22
Boston 4, River Vale 2.
New York 6, Johnstown 1.
Atlantic City 7, Washington 1.

Results Nov. 23
Boston 11, Johnstown 3.
New York 4, Washington 2.

Schedule This Week
Tuesday: Atlantic City at Johnstown; Baltimore at Washington.
Wednesday: New York at River Vale; Boston at Baltimore.
Thursday: Boston at Johnstown.
Friday: Boston at Washington; New York at Atlantic City.
Saturday: Washington at River Vale; Baltimore at New York; Johnstown at Atlantic City.
Sunday: Atlantic City at Baltimore; River Vale at New York.

Mulloy Employs Coaching To Start New Net Campaign

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 24 (AP)—Gardnar Mulloy is waging a new, carefully planned campaign for the national singles championship—and Coach Mercer Beasley says he has an even chance to capture the prize.

First step for the Miami player, who reached the Nation's top 10 in rankings with a self-developed game, was to employ Beasley as instructor.

Let Mulloy explain:

"Everybody else in the first 10, even the first 20, has a coach, but I myself never had the benefit of teaching.

"For awhile I got along pretty well. I reached the point where I was ranked seventh in singles and second in doubles. But I found I was on a plane above which I could not rise, even though it was near the top.

Reached Quarter-Finals

"For instance, I was able to get only to the quarter-finals in the championship at Forest Hills in September.

"I knew then that I needed help, so I grabbed the opportunity to get Mercer Beasley. He's the best in the business, and if anybody can teach me, he can. There is nothing to lose even if it doesn't work out."

Without changing Mulloy's strokes, the methodical Beasley has started revamping his game.

"I was surprised to find that Gardnar is an all-round athlete," the veteran coach related. "I don't know of another player in the first ten in the past five years who was like him. Most tennis stars can't play anything else, you know.

Versatile Athlete

"At the University of Miami, Gardnar was captain of the tennis team, the handball champion, the inter-fraternity boxing championship at 145 pounds, a diving champion, a basketball player in the frat league, a member of a volleyball team—and a first-string player on the freshman football team.

"So what we are trying to do is to incorporate in Gardnar's already fine tennis game the abilities he has used in the other sports.

"He is showing improvement already. He told me that he had been reaching for the ball. Now, with better footwork, he is getting into position in time."

By next summer Beasley thinks Mulloy will be ready for his big effort.

"I know his game will be much better," Beasley declared. "I "predict he will go into the championship with at least an even chance of beating any of the ranking players of today, and I don't know of any new ones coming up."

McSpaden Moves

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Harold (Jug) McSpaden has been appointed professional at the Philadelphia Country Club, James Warren, Chairman of the Golf Committee, has announced.

McSpaden, now at Winchester, Mass., will assume his new duties Jan. 1. He succeeds Joe Ludes.

Seigniory Club Curling Games Next Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEIGNIORY CLUB, P. Q.—Curlers from The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., Ardsley Curling Club, New York and Utica Curling Club, Utica, N. Y., are the first entries from the United States to be received here at the Seigniory Club for the annual International curling games to be held the week end of Nov. 28-30. Canadian clubs to be represented include Toronto Granite Club, Royal Montreal and the Seigniory Curling Club.

This is the third season that the Seigniory ice has been officially opened for granite play with these friendly international games and each year the attendance and enthusiasm have grown to such an extent that the bonspiel is now a much anticipated feature of the early curling season.

Last year's winners, a rink from Toronto Granite Club, skipped by E. H. Pooler, will be on hand and The Country Club members from Brookline who will skip their rinks will include Ben Ames Williams, Lucius Hill and Richard Hallowell, all three of whom have taken part in each of the annual Seigniory 'spiels so far. C. C. Pineo and Lemuel Cushing will skip rinks from Royal Montreal and the Seigniory Club.

Curling clubs in Ottawa have not yet been heard from at this writing but entries are expected from both the Rideau and Ottawa clubs before play starts Friday afternoon, Nov. 28.

Sports Around the Hub

Fake Reverse Gain 114 Yards

Harvard's fake reverse with Don McNichol carrying, a play used sparingly through early games but which gained constantly against Yale on Saturday, actually picked up 114 yards in seven attempts. The Eli defense was set for Fran Lee's sweeps and McNichol's thrusts to the weak side of the line, but was caught napping when Don shifted to the strong side. Described as 0-1 in the huddle, this play was one of the first taught by Dick Harlow in his mongrel T-formation.

With Chub Peabody setting the pace, Harvard's much-discussed line belongs right up there with the best in the country. Over the eight-game major schedule, only Pennsylvania was able to score through it. The Cornell and Army touchdowns were delivered via the air, and Brown's came on a kick-off return.

* * *

The Boston College-Holy Cross annual at Fenway Park closes the local gridiron season Saturday, and despite the fact that no bowl bids are in the air, it should be a thriller and played before a capacity crowd. Incidentally, Joe Sheeketski's three-year contract as Purple coach is running out and some of the boys are wondering if he will get a new one. Saturday's result may decide. His record now reads four wins, three losses and two ties.

* * *

By winning 11-3 over Johnston Bluebirds yesterday afternoon, the Boston Olympics today held the Eastern Hockey League lead by a three-point margin over second-place New York Rovers. The 'Pics so far have won six games in a row, without a loss to mar their record. This week they face three games on the road, playing at Baltimore Wednesday, at Johnston Thursday, and at Washington Saturday.

* * *

Over the week end the Braves learned definitely that Bama Rowell will be in the army before the start of the next National League season. The spring training campaign at Sanford, therefore, will witness—among other things—a scramble for the open second base berth. Skippy Roberge did very well when given a trial late in 1941, but he will get competition from Nanny Fernandez next March and April. The Braves bought Fernandez as a shortstop, but probably will shift him to second, or third, with Eddie Miller around.

* * *

Soon fresh rumors of Eddie Miller's departure will be heard from the minor and major league meetings in Jacksonville and Chicago, as there were all last winter. Eddie is a very highly regarded infielder around the circuit. But it is our guess that the Braves will not part with him. Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel believe, and justly so, that their club will make first division money as early as 1942 with a little help in a couple of spots, and they have no desire to lose one of their main cogs.

* * *

The local high school picture closed with Lynn Classical leading in class A, New Bedford in B. Saugus in C and Ipswich in D. The first three were undefeated. Everett, which tied Classical for the title a year ago, finished no better than seventh this time. The top teams will be dined and rewarded at a later date by the Massachusetts Interscholastic Association.

* * *

Boston University's varsity football squad, about 50 in number, will sit down to a banquet this evening in the Nickerson Field training quarters. It is described as a belated Thanksgiving feast. Nine seniors will sit at the coaches' table and say formal farewells. Out of B. U. also comes the news that Johnny MacPartlin of Winchester is the new cross-country captain. He is a junior at the College of Liberal Arts and has been an outstanding harrier for two years.

* * *

Shorts . . . Bruins return to the Garden tomorrow night for a game with Detroit . . . The 34th annual meeting of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics will be held Friday at the University Club. The program begins at 11 a. m. with schedule making and an informal meeting, and continues through a luncheon . . . Yale finished its grid season by dropping seven straight . . . Harvard's Vern Miller is an expert chess player . . . The colorful Army-Navy game comes Saturday at Philadelphia, with Navy the favorite.

* * *

Harold "Jug" McSpaden, golf pro at the Winchester Country Club since 1936, has finally decided to accept a similar post at the Philadelphia Country Club. At $3,600 a year, he will be one of the highest paid pros in the country . . . Stephen W. Rowen of West Roxbury, a former Public Latin School star, has been awarded freshman football numerals at Rensselaer, P. I., Troy, N. Y. John Langlois of Newtonville and Bob Campbell of Watertown have received soccer awards at the same college. Langlois attended Newton High and Huntington School, while Campbell went to New Hampton prep.

Ed Rumill

Five-Cent Game

When City and Poly, Baltimore's big high schools, meet in football each fall they let junior high students in for five cents. Of that the Government gets one cent, and City and Poly each get two cents.

Rocky Mountain

DENVER, Nov. 24 (AP)—Final Rocky Mountain Big Seven Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	Op
Utah	4	0	2	171	32
Denver	3	1	2	94	25
Brigham Young	3	1	2	90	55
Colorado State	3	2	1	8	71
Colorado	3	2	1	85	106
Wyoming	1	5	0	25	183
Utah State	0	6	0	46	197

Eastern Football Leaders

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Records of the leading eastern college football teams:

College—	W	L	T	Pts.	O.Pts.
(x) Duquesne	8	0	0	143	23
(x) Pennsylvania	7	1	0	180	55
Fordham	6	1	0	150	58
Navy	6	1	1	178	28
(x) Rutgers	7	2	0	174	85
(x) Temple	7	2	0	176	146
Penn State	6	2	0	181	66
(x) Syracuse	5	2	1	190	86
Army	5	2	1	99	73
(x) Harvard	5	2	1	70	43
Boston College	6	3	0	221	93
Georgetown	5	3	0	107	47
(x) Cornell	5	3	0	88	65
(x) Dartmouth	5	4	0	146	97
(x) Brown	5	4	0	102	81
Holy Cross	4	3	2	90	90
(x) Villanova	4	4	0	84	58
(x) Manhattan	4	4	1	98	113
(x) Colgate	3	3	2	150	112
West Virginia	4	5	0	73	112
(x) Columbia	3	5	0	81	103
(x) Princeton	2	6	0	64	152
Pittsburgh	2	6	0	55	171
(x) Yale	1	7	0	54	136

(x)—Indicates season completed.

Cut Yourself a Piece of Cake

UNH

Farewell to football as the University of New Hampshire gridiron squad cuts its way into a huge cake, symbolic of the final meeting of the squad. Capt. Dick Gordon of Portland, Maine, wields the knife. The cake, baked and decorated at the University Commons, bore caricature figures and the names of all seniors. The scores of New Hampshire's four wins, one tie, and three losses were recorded on miniature footballs.

Not Much Is Left of College Football Season Except Allocating the Various Teams

Bowl Teams Remain in Doubt As Choice Teams Are Beaten

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Except for the Army-Navy clash at Philadelphia Saturday and some widely spaced games here and there not much is left of the football season except allocating the various teams to the equally various bowls.

Of the four unbeaten powers, Minnesota isn't interested in a Bowl invitation because of a Big Ten ruling. Except for that the Gophers, who haven't lost since late in 1939, probably could designate their own Jan. 1 dwelling place.

Texas A. & M. still has two major opponents to play, although it clinched the Southwest Conference flag Saturday when Texas Christian, its only remaining rval, was tied. Duke and Duquesne, their schedules completed, are sitting about in expectation.

Here's how the various conferences shape up with only one big week end left in the season.

Big Ten: Minnesota retained its title by submerging Wisconsin, 41 to 6, for its 17th triumph in a row. Michigan and Ohio State, participants in Saturday's 20-to-20 thriller, likewise tied for second. Fourth place went to Northwestern, which closed Bob Zuppke's career as coach of the Illini with a 27-to-0 setback. By Conference rule the season ends the Saturday before the last Thursday in November and the teams are forbidden to compete in post-season games.

Pacific Coast: Any one of four teams, including Stanford, can become the Coast team in the Rose Bowl. That delicate piece of mystery was engineered last Saturday by Oregon when it spilled Washington, 19 to 16. Oregon and Oregon State meet Saturday and if the latter wins its almost a sure-shot choice for the Big Bowl. The Beavers whipped Montana, 27 to 0, to get in shape for their big game this week end. Stanford has its climactic game with California.

Southeastern: Mississippi and Mississippi State will do much to clarify the picture in their meeting at Oxford Saturday. Ole Miss trimmed Arkansas Saturday while the Staters walloped little Millsaps, 49 to 6, in warmups for the big game. Third-place Vanderbilt, after spilling Alabama, visits Tennessee, victor over Kentucky, and Georgia Tech and Georgia collide to share interest with the annual L. S. U.-Tulane struggle.

Missouri Valley: Tulsa retained the Conference title by drubbing Drake, 20 to 6.

Southern: Duke's unblemished record already assures it of a title share while William and Mary's Indians can draw abreast of the Blue Devils this week by defeating North Carolina State, Duke's 56- to 6 victim Saturday. South Carolina has only a tie to mar its loop record and meets Penn State this week. Other games find Wake Forest meeting Texas Tech, Sewanee at The Citadel, Richmond at Virginia Tech and Clemson at Auburn.

Rocky Mountains's Big Seven: Utah kept the title with record of five wins and two ties. Ike Armstrong's Utes, idle Saturday, backed into the title when Colorado State spilled Brigham Young, 22-7.

Big Six: Missouri's bowl-hungry Tigers smashed Kansas, 46 to 6, with Harry Ice carrying the ball eight times for a total gain of 240 yards. Nebraska beat Iowa, 14 to 13, and Oklahoma whipped Marquette, 61 to 14. The two winners meet Saturday at Lincoln with the Sooners needing a victory for undisputed second place. The title-defending Huskers can gain a share of the runner-up spot if they win.

East: Harvard is the Big Three king, beating Yale 14 to 0 as the clincher. The week's card is topped by the Army-Navy clash, but also includes the traditional Fordham-New York University game. The Rams, winner over St. Mary's, 35 to 7, still are in the bowl limelight, despite their loss to Pittsburgh. The Panthers tackle Carnegie Tech in another traditional squabble and Boston College meets Holy Cross.

Southwest: The fireworks carry on here. The undefeated Aggies won a clear claim to the crown by resting Saturday when Texas Christian was tied by Rice, 0 to 0. Thursday, the Texas Thanksgiving, the Aggies seek to avenge the 7-to-0 upset the University of Texas hung on them a year ago.

With bowl rumors and possibilities thicker than a gulf fog the topsy-turvy race also offers a Saturday program of Rice vs. Baylor and T. C. U. against Southern Methodist. Tulsa, newly crowned 1941 Missouri Valley loop king, tangles with Arkansas on Thursday.

Mrs. Cooke Defeats Dot Bundy 2-1 In All-U. S. Net Final

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 24 (AP)—Sarah Palfrey Cooke defeated Dorothy Bundy Saturday 3-6, 9-7, 7-5 to capture the Argentine women's singles crown in an all-United States final to the national tennis championships.

Heraldo Weiss and Ad Russell of Argentina won the men's doubles title, defeating Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., in the finals, 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 8-6, 6-3.

Mrs. Cooke and her Argentine partner, Maria Teran, will play Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., and Katharine Winthrop of Boston for the women's doubles championship. Their match was scheduled Saturday but was postponed because of the length of the men's doubles finals.

Other titles to be decided are the men's singles, between McNeill and Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, and the mixed doubles, between Mr. and Mrs. Cooke and McNeill and Miss Bundy.

Rowell in Army Soon

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—Carvell William (Bama) Rowell of the National League Boston Braves has been ordered to report to his draft board Dec. 4 for induction in the Army at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Ordered to report by draft board No. 1 at Citronelle, Rowell will have his baseball career interrupted for at least a year while training as a selectee in the Nation's armed forces.

American Pro League

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP) — Standings, results and schedule in the American Professional Football League:

Clubs	W	L	T	Pct.	Pts.	O.P.
Columbus	5	1	2	.833	142	55
New York	4	2	1	.750	103	66
Milwaukee	4	3	1	.571	105	84
Buffalo	2	6	0	.250	72	172
Cincinnati	1	4	2	.200	67	107

Results Nov. 23

Milwaukee 14, Buffalo 0.
New York 19, Columbia 13 (exhibition).

Next Sunday's Schedule

Cincinnati at New York.

Big Six Conference

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 24 (AP)—Big Six Conference football standing:

	W	L	T	Pts	Op
Missouri	5	0	0	153	19
Oklahoma	3	1	0	109	28
Nebraska	2	2	0	82	18
Kansas	2	3	0	39	131
Kansas State	1	3	1	40	80
Iowa State	0	4	1	25	133

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 22

Army 5, Navy 3.

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College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 22

East

Army 7, West Virginia 6.
Boston College 19, Boston University 7.
Temple 31, Holy Cross 13.
Harvard 14, Yale 0.
Pennsylvania 16, Cornell 0.
Penn State 31, Pittsburgh 7.
Auburn 13, Villanova 0.
Lafayette 47, Lehigh 7.
Drexel 7, Swarthmore 0.
Navy 23, Princeton 0.
Gettysburg 31, Dickinson 17.
Muhlenberg 52, Upsala 7.
Fordham 35, St. Mary's (Calif.) 7.
Bucknell 42, Albright 0.
Colgate 30, Columbia 21.
Delaware 18, Washington 6.
Lasalle 12, Penn Military 2.
Shippensburg (Pa.) Teachers 14, Lock Haven 6.
Hofstra 21, Hartwick 6.
Morris Harvey 40, Detroit Tech 7.

South

Georgia 35, Dartmouth 0.
Tennessee 20, Kentucky 7.
Hampden-Sydney 14, Randolph-Macon 2.
Mississippi 18, Arkansas 0.
Vanderbilt 7, Alabama 0.
Florida 14, Georgia Tech 7.
Clemson 34, Furman 6.
Duke 55, North Carolina State 6.
Mississippi State 49, Millsaps 6.
Southwestern (Tenn.) 0, Centenary 0.

Midwest

Notre Dame 20, Southern California 18.
Nebraska 14, Iowa 13.
Kansas State 12, Iowa State 12 (tie).
Jefferson Barracks 21, College of Idaho 0.
Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers 13, Emporia State Teachers 0.
St. Louis 7, Wichita 6.
Missouri 45, Kansas 6.
Northwestern 27, Illinois 0.
Indiana 7, Purdue 0.
Ohio State 20, Michigan 20 (tie).
Minnesota 41, Wisconsin 6.
Michigan State 31, Ohio Wesleyan 7.
Oklahoma 61, Marquette 14.
Evansville 26, Arkansas A. & M. 6.
Tulsa 20, Drake 6.
Southwestern (Kan.) 3, Fort Hays State 0.

Southwestern

Southern Methodist 14, Baylor 0.
Loyola (Los Angeles) 7, New Mexico 3.
Rice 0, Texas Christian 0.

Rocky Mountains

Colorado State 22, Brigham Young 7.
Regis 13, Greeley State 0.
Idaho 39, Montana State 0.
Grinnell 12, Colorado College 6.

Far West

Santa Clara 31, U. C. L. A. 13.
Oregon 19, Washington 16.
Oregon State 27, Montana 0.
Washington State 59, Gonzaga 0.
San Francisco 20, San Jose State 0.

Sunday Games

Detroit 28, Creighton 0.
Canisius 7, Scranton 6.
St. Ambrose 19, Loras 6.

Late Saturday Scores

Toledo 14, Bradley 6.
Tennessee Wesleyan 13, Mars Hill Junior 7.
Tuskegee 25, Bethune Cook 6.
Geneva 21, Bethany 0.
Jarvis 32, Tillotson 0.
Camp Davis 27, University of Havana 0.
Maryville (Tenn.) 33, Western Carolina Teachers 2.
McMurray 13, 45th Division 12.
Abilene Christian 18, St. Mary's (Texas) 7.
Texas Mines 24, New Mexico Aggies 13.
Texas A. & I. 39, West Texas State 7.

Pacific Coast Conference

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Pacific Coast Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts.	Op.
Oregon State	6	2	0	111	26
Stanford	4	2	0	91	46
Washington State	5	3	0	98	86
Oregon	4	3	0	101	82
Washington	4	3	0	100	67
South. California	2	3	0	26	60
U. C. L. A.	3	4	0	49	113
California	2	4	0	60	58
*Montana	1	3	0	23	62
*Idaho	0	4	0	7	96

*Do not play round-robin schedule.
(Standings of Oregon State, Washington State and Oregon include win over Idaho; Oregon State, Washington and U. C. L. A. defeated Montana.)

American Pro Basketball

By the Associated Press

League Game Nov. 22

Philadelphia Sphas 34, New York Jewels 31.

'Going—Going—' By Mun

Second Place Post in Pro League Left

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Only one game remains on the American Professional Football League schedule this season, but that contest might decide the winner of second place.

The season will close next Sunday with Cincinnati playing the second-place Americans in New York. A victory or a tie would clinch the runner-up spot for New York, but a Cincinnati win would leave the Americans tied with Milwaukee for second place.

Milwaukee finished its schedule yesterday with a 14-0 victory over the Buffalo Tigers at Buffalo, N. Y.

The New York Americans won a 19-13 triumph over the Columbus Bulls, the league champions, in an exhibition game at Columbus. The Bulls, who have won the title three times, have finished their season.

Clubs	W	L	T	Pct.	Pts.	O.P.
Columbus	5	1	2	.388	142	55
New York	4	2	1	.750	103	66
Milwaukee	4	3	1	.571	105	84
Buffalo	2	6	0	.250	72	172
Cincinnati	1	4	2	.200	67	107

Results Nov. 23

Milwaukee 14, Buffalo 0.
New York 19, Columbus 13 (exhibition).

Next Year's Schedule

Cincinnati at New York.

Eastern Race Opens April 29

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 24 (AP)—The Eastern Baseball League has decided to open its season a week later in the spring and run that much longer in the fall.

Club representatives directed last night at their annual meeting that the season open on April 29 and close Sept. 7, but assigned no official reason. Privately, several said a later start would assure warmer weather and allow more night games.

Thomas H. Richardson of Williamsport was unopposed for a three-year term in the combined offices of president, treasurer and secretary, at an annual salary of $6,000. He has headed the league since 1938.

John Quinn, President of the Hartford, Conn., club, was named vice president to succeed Peter M. Margie, President of the Wilkes-Barre team.

Approved was a request of the New York Yankees, operators of the Binghamton, N. Y., club to transfer the franchise. It was not announced where it would be taken.

Also approved were four amendments to the National Association constitution. Two others were voted down as was a suggestion from Scranton, Pa., representatives, that the Governors' Cup semi-final series be expanded from five to seven games.

The representatives decided to add amusement taxes to the price of admission tickets. Previously some clubs did this while others absorbed the levy themselves.

At the meeting were these representatives: Williamsport, J. Roy Clunk and Ira Thomas; Binghamton, Gene Martin and Carl Kritchell; Scranton, Joe Reardon and Dominick Ciccotti; Elmira, N. Y., John Ogden; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Mike McNally; Albany, N. Y., Tom McCaffrey, Springfield, Mass.; John Cambria; Hartford, Conn., John Quinn and Charles Blossfield.

Southeastern

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24 (AP)—Southeastern Conference football standings:

Team—	W	L	T	PF	PA
Mississippi State	3	0	1	54	7
Mississippi	2	0	1	47	39
Vanderbilt	3	1	0	74	56
Alabama	5	2	0	105	51
Tennessee	2	1	0	35	22
Georgia	2	1	1	54	44
Tulane	2	2	0	93	53
Georgia Tech	2	3	0	63	75
L. S. U.	1	2	2	35	40
Florida	1	3	0	24	42
Kentucky	0	4	0	35	109
Auburn	0	4	1	28	88

Southwest Conference

DALLAS, Nov. 24 (AP)—Southwest Conference football standings.

	W	L	T	Pts	Op
Texas A. and M.	5	0	0	109	16
Texas	3	1	1	133	35
Texas Christian	3	1	1	46	33
Southern Methodist	2	2	0	38	62
Rice	1	2	1	27	71
Baylor	1	3	1	39	99
Arkansas	0	6	0	40	119

Missouri Valley

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 24 (AP)—Missouri Valley Conference football standings:

	W.	L.	T.	P.	OP.
Tulsa	4	0	0	88	20
Oklahoma A. & M.	3	1	0	67	41
Creighton	3	2	0	57	60
Washington	1	2	0	37	55
Drake	0	3	1	19	50
St. Louis	0	3	1	28	70

(Tie game counts half game won, half game lost).

Minnesota, Northwestern, Michigan Dominate Team

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Minnesota's championship Gophers, Northwestern's Wildcats and Michigan's Wolverines dominate the 1941 Western Conference All-Star football team selected annually for the Associated Press by conference coaches.

The selections, announced today, show four Gophers named to the first team, with Northwestern and Michigan each landing two places and Purdue, Wisconsin and Indiana getting one each.

In a ballot marked by an unusually high number of players receiving recognition and by the closest kind of a race for backfield berths in a half-dozen years, the mentors named the first team line: Ends, Bob Motl, Northwestern, and Dave Schreiner, Wisconsin; Tackles, Dick Wildung, Minnesota, and Alf Bauman, Northwestern; Guards, Len Levy, Minnesota, and Tom Melton, Purdue, and Center Bob Ingalls of Michigan.

Backfield

The backfield is made up of Bill Hillenbrand, Indiana; Bruce Smith and Bill Daley of Minnesota, and Bob Westfall of Michigan.

Top honors as a vote-getter go to Schreiner. This star Badger flanker, brilliant throughout the season, was the only player to receive a first team vote from every coach, collecting the perfect ballot of 18 points—with two being given for first team selection and one point for second team nomination.

Motl, both offensively and defensively, was one of the finest ends Northwestern ever has produced and he polled almost as many votes as Schreiner. Minnesota's Bob Fitch was a close third.

Among the tackles the standout was Dick Wildung. This Gopher forward distinguished himself throughout the fall, his speed on covering punts drawing comment after every game. His teammate, Urban Odson, was handicapped by injury and failed to regain the All-Conference rating he was accorded in 1940.

The other tackle, Bauman, started slowly, then played brilliantly in his final games. He was the only holdover from the 1940 AP first team. He will rank as one of the great tackles in Northwestern history.

Tie For Top Spot

The steadiness of Minnesota's Levy and Purdue's Melton drew praise and votes from many coaches, these guards tying for top spot for those positions. At center, Michigan's Ingalls walked away with the race for the pivot post, seven coaches naming him to their first team.

The backfield ranks with the best ever chosen and is marked by the rare selection of a sophomore—Indiana's all-around ace Bill Hillenbrand. Daley was one of the great rushers of the season and a fine defensive player. Smith, his brilliant teammate, was handicapped by injury suffered midway in the season but the coaches disregarded the handicap in the belief he rated recognition on early-game showings. In Westfall, Michigan produced perhaps the greatest spinner-play fullback in recent Big Ten history, a man whose performance for three seasons has been consistently brilliant. He drew 16 votes (seven for first team) to rank just behind Schreiner as a ballot-getter.

In all, 20 backfield men drew one or more votes in a "free for all" ballot which saw Wisconsin's brilliant sophomore, Pat Harder, edged out by Daley and Hillenbrand.

Western Conference All-Stars

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—The 1941 Western Conference All-Star football teams selected annually for the Associated Press by Big Nine coaches:

Player	School	Class	Pos.	Hgt.	Wgt.
Bob Motl	Northwestern	Jr.	E.	6' 2"	192
Dick Wildung	Minnesota	Jr.	T.	6'	210
Len Levy	Minnesota	Sr.	G.	5'11"	226
Bob Ingalls	Michigan	Sr.	C.	6' 3"	190
Tom Melton	Purdue	Sr.	G.	5'10"	185
Alf Bauman	Northwestern	Sr.	T.	6'	210
Dave Schreiner	Wisconsin	Jr.	E.	6' 2"	196
Bill Hillenbrand	Indiana	Soph.	QB.	6'	190
Bruce Smith	Minnesota	Sr.	HB.	6'	193
Bill Daley	Minnesota	Jr.	HB.	6' 2"	200
Bob Westfall	Michigan	Sr.	FB.	5' 8"	186

Second Team

Ends: Fitch, Minnesota; Shaw, Ohio State, and Rogers, Michigan, tie. Tackles: Wistert, Michigan, and Daniell, Ohio State. Guards: Houston, Ohio State; Pukema, Minnesota, and Steele, Ind., tie. Center: Diehl, Iowa. Quarterback: Farris, Wisconsin. Halfbacks: Graham, Northwestern; Fisher, Ohio State, and Garnaas, Minnesota, tie. Fullback: Harder, Wisconsin.

Leafs Beaten But Maintain League Lead

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	6	2	0	12	28	19
Chicago	5	1	1	11	14	12
Boston	4	2	0	8	17	11
Brooklyn	3	4	1	7	18	20
New York	3	5	0	6	27	28
Detroit	2	5	1	5	17	22
Montreal	1	5	1	3	18	27

Results Nov. 22

New York 7, Montreal 2.
Toronto 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 2, Brooklyn 1.

Results Nov. 23

Montreal 6, New York 4.
Boston 4, Detroit 2.
Chicago 3, Toronto 2.

By the Associated Press

The winning streak of the Toronto Maple Leafs, who have a habit of setting the early pace in the National Hockey League each year, has been snapped after six in a row but they still top the standings by the margin of a single point.

Chicago's second-place Black Hawks stopped the Leafs, 3-2, last night after losing to the same club the night before.

The Boston Bruins downed the Detroit Red Wings, 4-2, and the Montreal Canadiens spilled the New York Rangers, 6-4, for their first triumph of the year.

Goal a Minute

At Chicago, the Black Hawks scored three goals in less than three minutes of the second period in a game that saw two players on each team charged with major penalties.

Doug Bentley, Phil Hergesheimer, and George Allen struck in rapid succession for the Hawks and it was the last minute of the second period before Hank Goldup counted for Toronto. Soon after the excitement late in the final stanza, Bob Davidson scored Toronto's last goal with only one second to play.

Boston scored twice in each of the first two periods to defeat its Stanley Cup rival of last year at Detroit. Bobby Bauer accounted for two of the Bruin tallies and Flash Hollett and Eddie Wiseman scored the others.

The Bruins built up a three-goal lead before the Red Wings rallied for goals by Carl Liscombe and Syd Howe.

At New York

At New York, the Canadiens made up for a defeat of the previous night by staging a smashing second-period attack that netted three goals.

Montreal came from behind three times. With the score tied 2-2 at the start of the second period, Lynn Patrick and Grant Warwick bagged goals for the Rangers while the Canadiens were shorthanded. But Tony Graboski, Joe Benoit and Toe Blake combined to put Montreal ahead. Tony Demers clinched the verdict late in the last period.

The League's next activity will be Tuesday night, with Chicago meeting the Rangers at New York and Detroit continuing its feud with the Bruins at Boston.

Comeback of Yale Is Tribute To Coaching of Spike Nelson

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is now down in the records as Harvard 14, Yale 0, in the 60th football game between the two rivals, as played in the Harvard Stadium last Saturday. As the years pass by the score will survive, but the superb effort of the off-beaten 1941 Eli eleven, captained by Alan Bartholemy, will fade out in significance.

Entering the game with a record of only one victory in seven starts, the Eli was supposed to have little or nothing to offer. In some quarters they were not rated as even having the right to be on the same field with the greatly favored Harvard team. All that went into discard the moment the game began and at the conclusion the Harvards and some 54,000 spectators were admiring the fight the Eli put up even in defeat as a tribute to the coaching of Spike Nelson.

Eli Hit Hard

After the game the Harvard players admitted Yale had hit harder than any opponent on the schedule which included Penn and Navy. It took a penalty and everything Harvard could muster to keep Yale from scoring. The much praised Harvard line had no easy afternoon. It probably could have stopped Yale's running game with ease, but Coach Dick Harlow had to sacrifice ground strength to guard against the Eli passes.

Playing a five and six-man line all afternoon, the Harvards were forced to give up 12 first downs to Yale which might have been more had certain opportunities been better utilized. Had Yale scored in the first period when a back in motion penalty ended a touchdown, Harvard would have been forced to come from behind and what proved to be a good game, might have developed into a great game.

One-Play Attack

That Harvard team had a versatile attack planned for Yale. It was not used, however, for the Eli defense of a six and seven-man line over shifted to the weak side to stop the veer bucks Harvard had punished others with this season left only one slot open and Don McNicol pounded away effectively. The Yale backers-up were close and left an invitation to passes, but the Crimson seldom needed accept, so easily did they gain on the ground.

McNicol called his plays well and from a fake reverse called 01 to the strong side in which he faked to Capt. Fran Lee and spun through Yale's left tackle and end. Tom Gardiner, Harvard's right tackle on offense, and the Harvard right end turned the Yale left tackle in, George Heiden, Harvard's blocking back teamed up on the end and with Dick Pfister, guard, Peabody crushed the backers-up. Peabody, in fact, with a banged leg, was the key blocker and the play went almost at will.

Scoring Plays

Both McNicol and Don Forte scored on other plays, but the scoring positions were the result of the fake reverse. McNicol scored over the line after a 60-yard march in the waning moments of the second period and Forte took Captain Lee's running pass over the Eli goal line in the fourth quarter after an advance of 77 yards.

Russ Stannard played right tackle defensively almost the whole game, alternating with Tom Gardiner when in possession of the ball. The purpose was to rush Yale's passing. They alternated 24 times during the game. Harvard was not weak against passing, but the Yale passing was good even though no score resulted and the threat was always there.

Yale Hampered

Captain Bartholemy of Yale left the game injured in the first half and his loss hurt the Yale chances for he was a tower of strength on defense, a dangerous pass receiver offensively, and he called the Yale plays while in there. Another temporary loss was Spencer Moseley, Yale center, who was magnificent despite a succession of severe blocks from Peabody.

Although sophomores studded the Yale line-up they were not making mistakes and when it is taken into count that Yale changed its whole offense beginning with the Princeton game last week, the attack was a credit to the coaching of Emerson Spike Nelson in his first year as head coach. Yale will be heard from next year and no question about it.

Early in the game Harvard was in somewhat straightened circumstances. Peabody entered the game with an injury received in scrimmage on Wednesday, Forte the right end was injured in the first period and Morgan his alternate was still handicapped by a mishap in the Brown game and then big Vern Miller had one eye closed which was more than a little handicap. Poise carried the team through when trouble loomed however.

* * *

Notes of things that could have been individual stories: Lee's handling of the safety position . . . Seymour and Harrison's running, and Taylor's passing . . . The Yale starting guards Stack and Reubel . . . MacKinney's punting and Vander Eb's after-point kicks.

Warm words of praise each head coach extended to the other after the game . . . Miller's weighing procession after the game at 292 stripped . . . The locker room contrasts afterward . . . The genuine pre-game concern with which Harlow regarded Yale proved as play progressed . . . The Harvard first-period complex in which they get under way so slowly.

* * *

Peabody and autograph seekers after the game . . . The arrival of Bill Wilson as a ball carrier in the last game . . . Dick Harlow taking the blame for the gains through the usually stalwart Harvard line because of his prepared defense against passing . . . The Harvard scoring heroes Forte and McNicol and the unsung hero George Heiden . . . The tackle play of Kemp . . . and the respective bands.

Bears and Packers Headed Toward Important Play-Off

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Chicago Bears and Green Bay Packers apparently are headed straight for a deadlock for the western division title in the National Football League—and that would mean a payoff play-off with lots of jingles in the cash register.

The fact that the New York Giants have clinched the eastern crown—they did it yesterday by beating Washington, 20-13—brings home the reminder that it's nearly time for the inter-division championship battle.

If the Packers ease past Washington next Sunday, and if the Bears outscore Philadelphia this week and the Chicago Cardinals on Dec. 7, they will tie for western sectional honors and will have to meet for a third time this season on Dec. 14, the date tentatively set for the titular showdown between the champs of East and West.

The Bears were the only team to beat the Packers this year (25-17 on Sept. 28) and the Packers were the only outfit to vanquish the Bears (16-14 on Nov. 2). A third engagement should be a box-office wow.

The Packers right now are sharp for that championship game. They showed it yesterday by mowing down the Pittsburgh Steelers, 54-7, setting a new scoring high for the season. Their Don Hutson, bound for a new single-season and all-time individual point totals, added a touchdown and two conversions for a 1941 sum of 75 points, four under the present record.

The Bears, too, proved their readiness for championship competition by whipping the Detroit Lions yesterday, 24-7. The Bears set a couple of more league marks—forging a 25 first downs to beat their own previous mark of 24, and boosting their year's scoring total to 313 points, surpassing the old record of 298 for 11 games which they set in 1939.

Standings, yesterday's results and this week's schedule:

National Football League

Eastern Division

Clubs	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Points Agst
New York	8	2	0	231	93
Washington	5	4	0	139	138
Brooklyn	5	4	0	102	113
Philadelphia	1	9	1	91	149
Pittsburgh	1	8	1	96	241

Western Division

Green Bay	9	1	0	236	103
Chicago Bears	8	1	0	313	105
Chicago Cardinals	3	5	1	100	142
Detroit	3	6	1	100	192
Cleveland	2	9	0	116	241

Results Nov. 23

New York 20, Washington 13.
Chicago Bears 24, Detroit 7.
Green Bay 54, Pittsburgh 7.
Chicago Cardinals 7, Cleveland 0.

Next Sunday's Games

Green Bay at Washington.
Chicago Bears at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago Cardinals at Detroit.

Western Conference

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Final Western Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	Opp.
Minnesota	5	0	0	124	32
Michigan	3	1	1	60	34
Ohio State	3	1	1	101	39
Northwestern	4	2	0	116	57
Wisconsin	3	3	0	117	153
Iowa	2	4	0	53	77
Purdue	1	3	0	21	42
Indiana	1	3	0	53	60
Illinois	0	3	0	13	114

Southern Conference

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24 (AP)—The Southern Conference football standings:

	Won	Lost	Tied	PF	PA
Duke	5	0	0	224	20
William and Mary	4	0	0	118	10
South Carolina	4	0	1	78	10
Clemson	5	1	0	150	37
V. M. I.	4	2	0	87	81
Wake Forest	4	2	1	127	85
Virginia Tech	3	2	0	60	57
Furman	2	3	2	83	144
Maryland	1	2	0	6	77
Washington and Lee	1	2	0	25	33
North Carolina	2	4	0	41	59
North Carolina State	2	4	2	57	123
Davidson	1	5	2	43	160
Citadel	0	2	1	33	50
George Washington	0	4	1	0	122
Richmond	0	5	0	17	120

Western Conference

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—Final Western Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	Opp.
Minnesota	5	0	0	124	32
Michigan	3	1	1	60	34
Ohio State	3	1	1	101	39
Northwestern	4	2	0	116	57
Wisconsin	3	3	0	117	153
Iowa	2	4	0	53	77
Purdue	1	3	0	21	42
Indiana	1	3	0	53	60
Illinois	0	3	0	13	114

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week-End Results
Sunday

National League

Chicago 3, Toronto 2.
Montreal 6, New York 4.
Boston 4, Detroit 2.

American League

Cleveland 6, Providence 4.
Indianapolis 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Buffalo 3, New Haven 1.
Hershey 4, Washington 0.

American Association

Fort Worth 6, Kansas City 2.
St. Louis 3, Dallas 1.
Minneapolis 5, Omaha 0.

Eastern Amateur League

Boston 11, Johnstown 3
Baltimore 7, Rivervale 3.
New York 4, Washington 3.

Saturday

National League

Detroit 2, Brooklyn 1.
Toronto 3, Chicago 0.
New York 7, Montreal 3.

American League

Buffalo 3, Springfield 2.
Indianapolis 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Hershey 4, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 5, Providence 3.
Cleveland 4, New Haven 1.

American Association

St. Paul 2, Omaha 0.

Eastern Amateur League

Atlantic City 7, Washington 1.
Boston 4, Rivervale 2.
New York 6, Johnstown 1.

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GO SOUTH THIS WINTER

The Home Forum

All I Wanted Was Three Small Pine Trees

"It would be nice to have three small pine trees in the flower-box this winter," I thought to myself.

And there they were—three tiny trees, cone-shaped and snow-tipped green, in the flower-box on the north porch, placed where they could be enjoyed by any passers-by who looked up far enough, and also by any stray occupants there might be in our living-room.

In the inside corner, where the tea-table used to be, was a pile of firewood logs done in neat bundles, bound each with metal ribbons that ended in a handle—for that is the apartment way of stowing fuel that is more decorative than essential. And the north porch, which had turned the apartment into a summer home, now served to turn it into a winter house in the country.

Snow drifted fitfully over the logs, mounted in a border on the railing, and composed itself into a great soft drift on the outer edge of the floor, a drift that had to be shoveled, which made it more like a country house than ever. That was the picture.

* * *

But it was not as easy as all that. What appeared instantaneously in vision, took months, even a year, to try for. And it hasn't happened yet.

To have three small pine trees in your flower-box, you must first catch your trees.

So I called the neighborhood florist, a busy man.

"Could you get me three small pine trees for the little flower-box you put the petunias in last summer?" I asked, precisely enunciating every word.

"What?" was the response.

I repeated the question, separating each syllable with dashes.

"Oh, you'll have to wait until after Thanksgiving. Not cold enough yet. I'll send a boy up then."

I waited long after Thanksgiving, and no boy came.

* * *

Meanwhile I had noticed on the main street, in front of an uncommon little house, not three small pine trees, but six, flourishing in two flower-boxes outside the ground-floor windows.

The snows came and flickered over those pine trees, setting off the glimpsed interior, with its single bird-cage in one window, and grouped flowering plants in the other; making indoors look delightful in a warm, cozy, lazy way, and outdoors delightful in a cold, brisk, energetic way. I enjoyed my winter house in the country by proxy.

The days grew colder, with the air pine trees like. It was high time I had mine.

Next move was to call ON the florist.

* * *

The shop, as usual, was overflowing with lovely growing things. Several men were running around with sheaves of Christmas greens on their arms. There were Christmas trees, of all sizes, on the sidewalk. But no small live pine trees in sight.

Verbally I nipped the chief florist on the wing.

"How about my three small pine trees?" I demanded, but timidly.

"Huh?" he grunted, annoyed at the interruption to more important activities.

"Oh, after Christmas," he grunted again, when the question had sunk in. "Too busy now."

Well, I was busy, too. As a matter of fact, the pine trees were a luxury of endeavor for me.

Pre-Christmas came, and after-Christmas went, and the little house on the main street had displayed its six small pine trees trimmed with snow, and a large, cut pine tree, trimmed with electric lights.

Everywhere there were pine trees, large and small, showy with Christmas ornaments, or white with natural ones. But my flower-box was empty. And no log-wood piled in the corner, either.

* * *

I had begun early to gather the log-wood, via telephone, the apartment way. But the neighborhood fruiterer who dealt in the neat bundles had said:

"Too early; no call for them yet."

When I telephoned a second time, they were all sold out.

Of course, I could have called a regular coal-and-wood company, but that meant storing it in the cellar, four flights below—and a long climb up.

So I pursued my own busy way, and only occasionally thought of my winter house in the country.

The north porch was stripped and deserted, screens and awning long since down, the wicker chair and tea-table brought in by the fireplace, the chintz rocker back in its proper place, with the plant removed to a sunny window, and the floral watering-pot become an objet d'art. Only the empty flower-box remained. At this point the florist had made the hopeful gesture of sending for the zinc container.

* * *

The snow did make a symmetrical border on the railing, and a mound that had to be shoveled along the outer, most exposed edge of the floor. The sun set red-and-goldenly behind distant castellated buildings of an evening, and peered pale and silvery around the east corner of a morning. The days were damp and gray or dry and clear, with suitable lighting effects, sketching in the appropriate atmosphere, soft and bright, accordingly. The bare branches opposite wove their intricate patterns against the changeful sky.

And that's as near as I ever came to my winter house in the country.

* * *

One February morning, when the setting was all it should be, the north porch just begging for three small pine trees and a pile of log-wood to complete it, the florist's boy rang my bell. Soon he came staggering up the stairs with a load of empty zinc cases of different styles and sizes.

"But these aren't all mine," I exclaimed.

"Oh, well, keep them anyway," replied the boy. "We don't know who they belong to."

"Not at all," I insisted. "They aren't mine and I don't want them. All I wanted was three small pine trees." And I ruefully selected my own empty case.

This year a more-professional-gardener friend of mine has promised to drive me out to a nursery some fine morning.

"Only," she said, "I think it's fir trees you have in mind."

MARGARET LLOYD

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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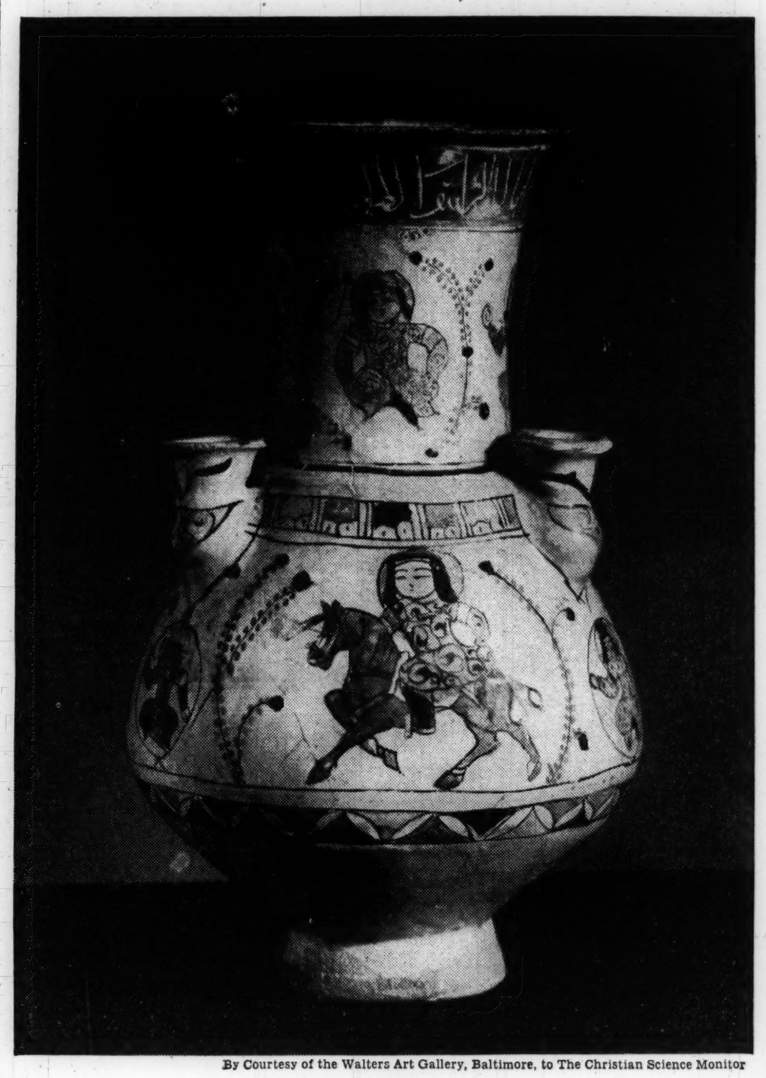

By Courtesy of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, to The Christian Science Monitor

A PERSIAN POTTERY VASE

AMONG THE HANDSOMEST pottery known are those polychrome wares which have been brought to light in Rayy, Persia. This piece in the Walters Art Gallery is a good example and it is known as the minai ware. There had been a long preliminary tradition in the ceramic art, but in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the potters seem to have reached their superlative achievement through developing shrewdly every possibility afforded by material and skill. There converged upon the manufacture of ceramics knowledge which had accumulated in execution of other arts, textiles, furniture, and painting. The potter, in a sense, had the function of the miniaturist. He, too, drew pictures of people, animals, birds, and abstract motives, filling space in a delightful, fanciful manner. He worked with a maximum of efficiency, achieving the best results possible from clay, glazes, colors. Rayy pottery is spontaneous in effect, alive with movement and variety, delicate and sensitive. Its color is cool and exquisite.

DOROTHY ADLOW

On the Last Day of the Feast

THE DAY AFTER Zina is devoted to visiting. The Mansab goes round to the various houses where his sisters are settled and sits there over glasses of tea. . . . On the last day of the feast, which was yesterday, the beduin come to town.

Alinur and I again got up to the sound of a stray paraffin tin used as a drum. . . . From the palm-tree distance they advance, a small dark crowd, and stop at intervals to recite a poem and wave their guns in the air, till the Mansab's secretary appears from the town to meet them, on a white horse painted with bands and rings of henna, and beside him the rival Mansab, whom nobody ever talks about, on a pony as small and unobtrusive as himself. These two come caracoling rather timorously from the brown cluster of the town, meet the advancing beduin with mutual recitations, stand, while the guns with their old barrels wound in silver are discharged over our heads—and then shuffle all together, singing, towards the houses. There in the Mansab's majliss they sit, while their wives and daughters visit the Mansab's wife.

It was Alinur's first view of a room completely carpeted with black and silver-spangled female forms. As we advance towards the hostess, friendly hands put our feet into invisible spaces; people we know smile through the deafening clamour; conversation is impossible. The Mansab's wife, a kind plain woman, resplendent in striped brocade, has bells on her toes and anklets, and a mane of silver bells from her coral headdress to her shoulders; in a gratified murmur which ripples through the loudness of the talking, she rises to dance to her guests. The Singer of Hureidha beats the drum called *hajir* which has red patterns painted at each end; her eyes are done with kohl in a theatrical line that sweeps to the temple and gives her an idol look. Other women beat small drums about the size and shape of a man's collar-box: they hold them shoulder-high and look at each other with delighted faces in the appalling noise. Among the general black, the sayyid ladies stand gorgeous in colour. The Mansab's sister is near me, pinning false plaits with silver hooks over each ear to help out her own shorter hair in the dancing. . . . Our hostess smiles in a resigned way as we leave her; she has to sit in the clamour for the better part of the day. . . .

The feast is drawing to its close, and in the sunset we stroll down to see the dancing before the Mansab's home.

On either side of the carved door a wide whitewashed bench runs along the wall: the Mansab and his friends sit there and anyone else who can find room. . . . Round our feet the children squat in a semi-circle, showing gold-embroidered tops of skull-caps as they look away to the performers; and behind them are the mass of townsfolk and slaves, the visiting beduin and their rifles on the outer edge; in the distance, against walls of houses, black shrouded ladies well out of any possible danger of being able to see anything at all, and little girls in their flowered dresses on a small knoll, where the houses open to an outline of cliffs two miles away. The crowd merges with the dancers; three drums are there and the cook, who is master of ceremonies with a stick in his hand. They begin the Sharh al-'Abid, Dance of the Slaves.

Two hold hands, moving quickly back and forward side by side, or in a circle, one forward and one back: this goes on till a third comes out, places his hand on the others, and one of the two gives up his place. The music is played on the mizmar, the plaintive and melodious music of the African slaves. . . .

The sun had sunk meanwhile, and the crowd was thinning; the time for prayer was at hand. The two Mansabs, cross-legged on the bench beside us, rose to go. The rough dark man with the mizmar, with blue serge coat buttoned to his neck and a purple turban, walked away, playing a sad little tune, while the children followed. The feast was over with the last ray of the sunlight, and the call of the muezzin from the mosque.—From "A Winter in Arabia," by FREYA STARK. (New York: Dutton.)

Breaking Rocks Is Fun

WE HAD NOTIONS in those days about the dignity of common labor; we had a theory that only physical work left the spirit free. . . . Farrar insisted on breaking rock in the quarry at Roche Harbor. . . .

"Huge boulders will be blasted out of the side of the hill," he would say. "When they have stopped rolling and everything is quiet, we come out from behind things, each man selects his own boulder, and the sledge hammers fall to.

"But you don't just lift your hammer and let it fall on a boulder and expect it to crack. You've got to study the rock before you hit a blow. At first, I would break off a corner and then another corner until I had a big, round, smooth lump that you couldn't crack to save your life. Then Johnson came over and showed me the principle of it. He pointed out faint lines here and there. That's where the cracks will form if you hit it just right. When you have used up all the lines, you begin on the corners. But there's a knack to hitting them, too, so they'll go on making more corners and flat surfaces and the hammer won't glance off and weaken the blow. It's great when you do it just right! There's a fine clean color to the fresh rock surface. Sometimes it is almost pink and when the sun hits it right, it is dazzling."—To get fun out of breaking rocks!—From "Living High," by JUNE BURN. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

"Thou art the guest of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE present day many young people have been thrust out from the comfort and protection of home, and, feeling themselves strangers, even in busy places, have experienced a sense of loneliness. How acceptable is all the kindly service which is given in an effort to bring friendship to such young people; and how grateful are parents to every worker for the loving efforts being made to supply that which seems to be lacking!

Since, however, we live in a world of thought, it is plain that the true sense of friendship can rest only upon a spiritually mental basis.

A young student of Christian Science, on leaving home, was faced with economic problems which were inharmonious. Because of high rents and dear commodities those who normally received paying guests were no longer doing so. Thus the prospect of his finding suitable accommodation appeared small. The student knew that no material circumstances could hinder the manifestation of the law of God, good. He studied the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," especially the passage where Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 254), "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God." That this spiritual fact was, to some degree, spiritually understood by the student was proved in his securing of a suitable home, wherein the atmosphere was characterized by kindness and friendliness.

In seeking to solve the problem of home, many have found it necessary to correct certain impressions of our heavenly home as far away. But through the teachings of Christian Science the Christianly scientific truth is discerned that heaven is not a distant and somewhat uncertain place of future reward. In Science and Health (p. 587) Mrs. Eddy defines "heaven" as "harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." To understand that heaven is present is to bring into one's consciousness a practical and unchanging sense of home, here and now.

To recognize the true nature of God and of our true self as "the guest of God," is the first step in the demonstration of harmony. God, who is acknowledged to be Spirit, is seen through spiritual understanding to be the creator of a spiritual universe. All that He made is good, as it is stated in the first chapter of Genesis. In the same chapter we read (Genesis 1:27), "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him."

Man's true nature then, being spiritual, partakes of and expresses the characteristics of Spirit. He reflects God in love, joy, peace, and other spiritual qualities. Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, declared (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you," and the extent to which these spiritual qualities reign in our consciousness is the extent to which we are free from loneliness and at peace.

Some have advocated that the filling of the human thought with intelligent interests should be sufficient to obviate loneliness or any unhappy sense of separation. Such an attitude may be humanly progressive, yet the mental ascent toward a higher understanding of God and man is wholly spiritual. Mrs. Eddy had sufficient spirituality to discern that there is but one Mind, or divine Principle; that God is Spirit; and that man is the expression of Mind. She writes (Science and Health, p. 89): "Mind is not necessarily dependent upon educational processes. It possesses of itself all beauty and poetry, and the power of expressing them."

Christ Jesus, as recorded in the fourteenth chapter of Luke's Gospel, in a parable pictured a certain man who was giving "a great supper." When all was ready he sent his servant to invite the selected guests. But "they all with one consent began to make excuse." Each was full of his own interests, and none was prepared to lay them aside. The servant was then sent to bring in "the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind," since the others had cut themselves off from the proffered hospitality.

He who would be the "guest of God" must be prepared to accept Spirit as alone real. The Master promised (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." It was of those who, through the Christ, Truth, "have access by one Spirit unto the Father," that Paul wrote (Ephesians 2:18, 19), "Ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

„דו ביסט דער גאסט פון גאָט"

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

אין דעם איצטיגן טאָג זויגען פילע יונגע לויט ארויסגעשריבענן געזעץ פון דער בעקוועמלוכקייט אין פון דעם שוץ פון זייער היים, אין, פיהלעדיג זיך זיי אלס מיטגליד פון בעשעפטיגע פלעצער, גענהטן נעהם, דערוויבער, אין די אלע גוטע מובות וועלכע ווערען אנגעבאָטן אין א פערלאנג צו ברויגען פרוידשאפט צו א יעלכע יונגע לייט; אין וויי אנקבאר זיינען זייערע עלטערן צו יעדער ארבייטער פאר די לויבליכע בעמיהונגען וועלכע ווערען דורכגעפירט צוליב זיי אין א פערלאנג צו ערפילען זייערע אויסטהאנדע גוטע בעדערפיסען!

זיכט, אבער, מיר וואויזען אין א וועלט פון נעדאנק, אין אז פיל אויפגאבן, אז דאס וואהרע בעפיהל פון פרויד-שאפט קען נאר רוהען אויף א גוטסהויגן מענטאלן באזיס.

א יונגער שטודענט פון קריסטשען סוויענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט), וועלכער האט פערלאזען זיין היים, איז צוגוויסגעקומען מיט עקאנאמישע פראבלעמען, וועלכע זיינען נישט אוהנהארמאניש. צוליבע די גרויסע מקדים אויף דירות און כהורות, האבען די יעניגע, וועלכע פלעגען אויף א נארמאלען אופן, אנגענומען גאסט, אויפגענהערט צו נאכצוגעבן צו מהאן אזעלכע בעשעפטיגן. דערוויבער האט דעם שטודענטס אויסקוק צו בעקומען פאסענדע קעמע אין קוואהרטיר זיך אויסצוזוכן זעהר שווער. דער שטודענט, אבער, האט נישט פארלוירן מוט, אז עס איז נישט קיינע מאטעריעלע אומ-שטענדן וועלכע קען שטערען די ארויסצוגוהן אין דעם אויסדרוק פון דעם בעזיגע פון גאָט, דעם גוטען, פר האט שטודירט דאס קריסטשטן סויענס מעקסט-בוך, „וויסענשאפט אין בעזונט מוח א שלוסעל צו די היוליגע "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. שריפטען," אויבער-היוהפ דעם מוטל וואו מירי בויקער עדדי שרייבט (p. 254), „פולגרים אויף דער ערד, דיין היים איז דער הימעל; פרעמדער, ביסט דער גאסט פון גאָט." אז דער שטודענט האט בויסטש פערשטאנען, אויף א בעזויסטן מאָס, דיזען בויסטזיגן פאקט האָט זיך קלאר ארויסגע-ציגט ווען פר האט אין גיכען בעפונען א פאסענדע היים, וואו די אטמאספערע איז בעזונט אנגעפילט מיט ליבע אין פריינדליכקייט.

פולע מענשען וועלכע האבען בעזוכט דעם עקספער צו דעם פראבלעם וויי אזוי צו בעזינגן א היים, האבען אויסגעפונען אז דער שליסל צו דעם פראבלעם איז פשוט צו ווערען א גוטער פרייַנד. אויב איינער וויל האבען פרייַנד, דארף ער זיך אליין ווייזען פרייַנדליך. דער מענש אויף דעם ער ווערט אנגערופן „דער גוטער חבר" (משלי יח:24), „וכם צוגערופט דאס קע-נויגרייך פון גאָט און זיין בערעכטיגקייט, און דאס אלעס וועט אייך צוגעגעבען ווערען." עס איז פון די יעניגע וועלכע, דורך דעם קרויצטן, אדער דורך דער וואהרהייט, „האבען אויסגערופן צום פאקער אין אויפעם גויסס," וואס דער אפאסטעל פולוס האָט געשריבען (בעזונער ב:8, 19), „אויכר זיינ נים מעהר פרעמדע אין גרוס; נאר בערגקהרם, אויכר זיינ מיטבירגער מיט די היוליגע און פון דעם הויזעזיגר פון גאָט."

דער וואס וועלט בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס לימפראשאן, וואס ווערט אויסגע-נעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אן פאבלישונג: מאסטשטאבס, פאסטמעשטער, ר.ס.א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Moon at Monhegan

Moons, many moons I have watched in many places:
White moons flooding silver on the walls
Of grim High Sunderland, through crumbling halls,
And picking out in winter the drawn faces
Of women going to work in clogs and shawls.

Moons I have seen where tired bargemen slumber
Under the arches of the Thames, the slow
Spreading of light until it looks like snow
Along the path, frosting the planks of lumber;
And moons that glorified the roofs of Bow.

I have seen moons in Palermo and in Naples,
Round as a melon, heavy with the full
Juice of autumn, and the hills dark wool
Bulging impatiently through bending staples.
I have seen moons like this and felt the pull.

Moons in Vermont I have watched stir up a mountain;
Moons on the Arno flowing by like sleep,
The terrace bushes flocks of huddled sheep;
Moons dripping gold on stone dogs in a fountain,
Moons that sail swiftly, and moons that creep.

But I have never seen a moon come burning
In such fierce triumph as this moon that here
Reddens the bars of cloud and blazes clear
The dark Monhegan ocean, red with yearning
Of hearts come westward, hearts too high to fear.

First it was dark across the sea, and I sat doubting.
A lighthouse flashed. The sky was as before.
I heard the slap of waves upon the shore.
Then strange and wonderful and wild and shouting
The moon came through, and I can say no more.

PEARL STRACHAN

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Intimate Message: Washington

Isolationist Fog ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

Isolationists have shifted their ground again. They are now off on a vigorous anti-British crusade which attempts to perpetrate an ancient rhetorical fraud. They calmly assume that the only basis for an American role in the world issue is to save Great Britain and the British Empire. And then they proceed to lengthy arguments why the United States should not make sacrifices to save Britain or its empire.

It happens to be a currently popular line of argument. The plain fact is that the wave of admiration for Britain which swept America during the air raids of last winter and spring has been modified by a widespread tendency to criticize Britain's conduct of the war, Britain's empire and Britain's social system. In Washington official and social circles it is a current fad to be anti-British.

If the isolationists could involve everyone in arguments over whether or not Britain is worth American sacrifice, they would score a major victory because everyone would be overlooking the real issue.

A speaker at a Washington luncheon last week provided a clever example of the trick. He described the social inequalities of England, described the loyal contribution of the working classes to the war effort and asserted the complete ingratitude of the upper classes. He said that when he asked members of the upper class how they would reward the working class for its magnificent war effort after the war, he always got the reply that of course the working classes would be "put back where they belong."

"If this war is to preserve the English way of life," the speaker concluded, "then we Americans want no part in it."

The implication intended to be left in the minds of the audience was that the war is exclusively to preserve the English way of life.

Actually there is no purpose now in arguing whether the English social system is unjust or the British Empire inherently worth saving. Neither controversy—and both can be lively ones on their own merits—has any real bearing on America's relationship to the great world issue—which is German military imperialism.

Suppose one assumes, just for the argument, every single anti-British charge, what difference does it make to America's attitude toward Germany? It doesn't make the slightest difference.

If one is willing to be realistic about the whole world issue, it is all extremely simple. Hitler, moving with the historic stream of German militarism and imperialism, is frankly and avowedly trying to obtain control of the world. He has personally recognized in his speeches that there is no room in the world for both German Naziism and democracy. He has declared that one or the other must disappear. And he intends to do his utmost to secure the triumph of Naziism, which involves the subordination of American economy and American politics to Naziism.

The original German plan was to enlist Britain on the German side. Hitler preached the Anglo-German alliance in "Mein Kampf." He knew that if he could obtain control of Britain through alliance, he could be master of the world because Britain and Germany together would have been a combination far more powerful than the United States.

Note carefully that Naziism never regarded Britain as the major antagonist. Before the war it regarded Britain as a mean to triumph over Naziism's true antagonists. When it failed and found itself at war with Britain, Naziism regarded Britain not as the real antagonist, but as a weapon of the antagonist. Hitler has never ceased his efforts to change that relationship. Britain is vital. With Britain either intimidated by bombs or cajoled by Hess missions, Hitler thinks he could be sure of victory. Without Britain he fears defeat. But the victory he wants is over America and the defeat he fears is at the hands of America.

Hitler sees the issue as a world struggle between Germany and America with Britain holding a balance of power. Certainly it should not matter to Americans in such a situation whether England has its own internal problems or not.

The isolationists today would have America discard Britain out of resentment over the British caste system.

Wouldn't it be rather foolish to scuttle America just to spite the British upper class?

The Country Speaks: California

Army Camp Garden and Far East Diplomacy ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

There's something about Camp San Luis Obispo, draft army training ground, that Premier Hideki Tojo and Secretary of State Cordell Hull well might consider before the last taut bonds of diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan ever are permitted to snap: it is the flower garden around the tent of Private George Muto, a United States citizen by birth, training, and loyalty; racially Japanese. Not only that flower garden but what grew out of it.

Camp San Luis Obispo is going to be the "most beautiful" military camp in the United States. That's what Camp San Luis Obispo says, anyway; says it almost but not quite officially. Listen to the Camp's public relations department on the subject:

"The Camp, shaped like an hour-glass, is set among hills of the Coast Range, nine miles from the Pacific Ocean, midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Rugged hills tower over the Camp. Chorro Creek, which runs through the Camp, is lined by oaks and sycamores, and formal rows of eucalyptus trees line the highways near the old clubhouse and artillery area, site of the former California National Guard summer encampment.

"The Camp beautification, with plants, shrubs, and gardens, was inspired by soldiers of the 40th Infantry Division and units of the Station Complement. Starting as individual soldier enterprises around the tents, the landscaping took on such dimensions that a master plan of landscaping has been adopted.

Drive for Plants and Flowers

"When soldiers from Camp San Luis Obispo started knocking on doors of nearby flower growers, soliciting plants to enhance their areas, the need was brought to the attention of garden clubs. The projects were given a fillip by citizens of Morro Bay, who organized a drive for plants and flowers. Maj. J. W. Walker, Camp Police Officer, organized truck convoys from the Quartermaster Corps to pick up the plants.

"Then citizens of San Luis Obispo and Shell Beach organized to take a hand, and the landscaping business started humming.

"The project went over the top when Private George Muto, Company K, 159th Infantry, an American-Japanese soldier, was found planting flowers around his own tent by his commanding officer.

"'George' the commander said, 'how would you like to landscape the whole Company area?'

"The soldier enlisted the support of Japanese nurserymen of Southern California, who became enthused over his appeal for plants and shrubs, and donated some 10,000 plants. Twenty trucks were required to haul their donations to camp (200 miles).

"Each area is being landscaped, with more than 600 varieties of plants taking root in the soil. Flowering shrubs, ornamental shrubs, and evergreens of all kinds are flourishing."

Diversity of Projects

Each company, battery, or regimental headquarters has its own project. Soldiers are making sidewalks, fences, borders, a fish pond, a wishing well, a miniature seashore, from ornamental rocks they bring in from the near-by hills and beaches.

"Private Muto has been detailed to the landscaping project for the Camp, and is working with J. M. Beardsley, Camp Gardener. The biggest shrubs and trees have been planted at Camp Headquarters and at Headquarters of the 40th Infantry Division, and two of the largest California redwoods flank the garrison flagpole."

Before George Muto went to do his hitch in Uncle Sam's Army he grew flowers for the market, with his father and brother, in San Fernando Valley, near Los Angeles. They grew prize-winning chrysanthemums, among other blossoms. They marketed their flowers in a wholesale market down on Wall Street, where a hundred or more Japanese flower gardeners arrange their wares early each morning for a retailers' buying rush that begins at 6 a. m.

George took his plea for shrubs to an association to which many of the Japanese flower raisers and nurserymen belong. The result was spontaneous, almost overwhelming. They gave openhandedly, gave thousands of dollars worth of plants and shrubs. The Japanese daily newspaper in Los Angeles publicized the event as a civic enterprise. All Nisei, that is, United States-born Japanese, were and are proud of it. It was a holiday occasion in "Little Tokyo" when George Muto and the train of Army trucks arrived to take the gift to Camp.

". . . And the winter rains will help to bring next spring a million flowers," Lieut. Ray K. Craft, Assistant Public Relations Officer at the Camp, wrote this correspondent.

The Japanese truly love giving. Giving is a national trait. It is as common to them as the color of their skin or hair. It is an inseparable part of their lives.

Now what all this has to do with once wholly friendly international bonds that are taut to the breaking point is a rather deep question for one journeyman news reporter. But perhaps Secretary Hull and Premier Tojo can make something of it—if anyone bothers to send them a clipping of this little piece.

To Change the Subject:

Start 'em Flyin' ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

Junior aviation is going to town. Only a few years ago, aviation circles were skeptical that any large number of American boys and girls could master the intricate technical details of building and flying their own model airplanes. Today there are more than 1,500,000 young people, of from eight to 18 years of age, in the United States, who are doing a thoroughly competent job of building and flying aircraft models.

Only 1.2 per cent of all secondary schools in the United States reported aviation activities as a part of their curriculum two years ago. Today, aviation is taking its place with English literature and American history in many junior and senior high schools—notably in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia—and large-scale programs for launching or enlarging school aviation activities are being pushed in many States.

With air forces writing history in the skies of Europe, and President Roosevelt calling for airplane production that will give the United States equality, if not superiority, for defense, it is not astonishing to see doors to opportunities in aviation swing open for young people who, a few years hence, will themselves be chief actors in the drama. The significant fact is the way in which it has come about.

Nazi Germany reared boys for its enormous air force by setting its school children to build and fly model airplanes. Crafts other than model airplane building were banned in schools, and craft teachers were compelled to devote all their talents and energies to training their pupils in the elements of aviation. In 1938 Germany had 1,000,000 boys in its primary schools building model airplanes by specific government decree.

American young people, meanwhile, were lagging behind the youth of other large countries in their familiarity with the theory and practice of flight. There were many enthusiastic boys and girls, in all parts of the nation, who were building and flying model airplanes, but they were doing it without much guidance or leadership. Most of them lacked the incentive and experience that comes from wider contacts and definite training. Here again, it looked as though the Nazi passion for regimentation and control had put one over on the democratic way of relying on individual initiative.

This was the situation a few years ago, when a few far-seeing and public-spirited men and women, who had a vision of the part aviation would play in the future of the world, decided to investigate the reasons for this backwardness on the part of American youth.

Air Youth of America, an organization formed "to prepare the youth of America for a citizen's part in our national aviation program," was formed as a result of the committee's findings. It is headed by Winthrop Rockefeller, and the roster of its National Council includes names of eminent educators, aviators, and youth organization leaders, whose work is widely known.

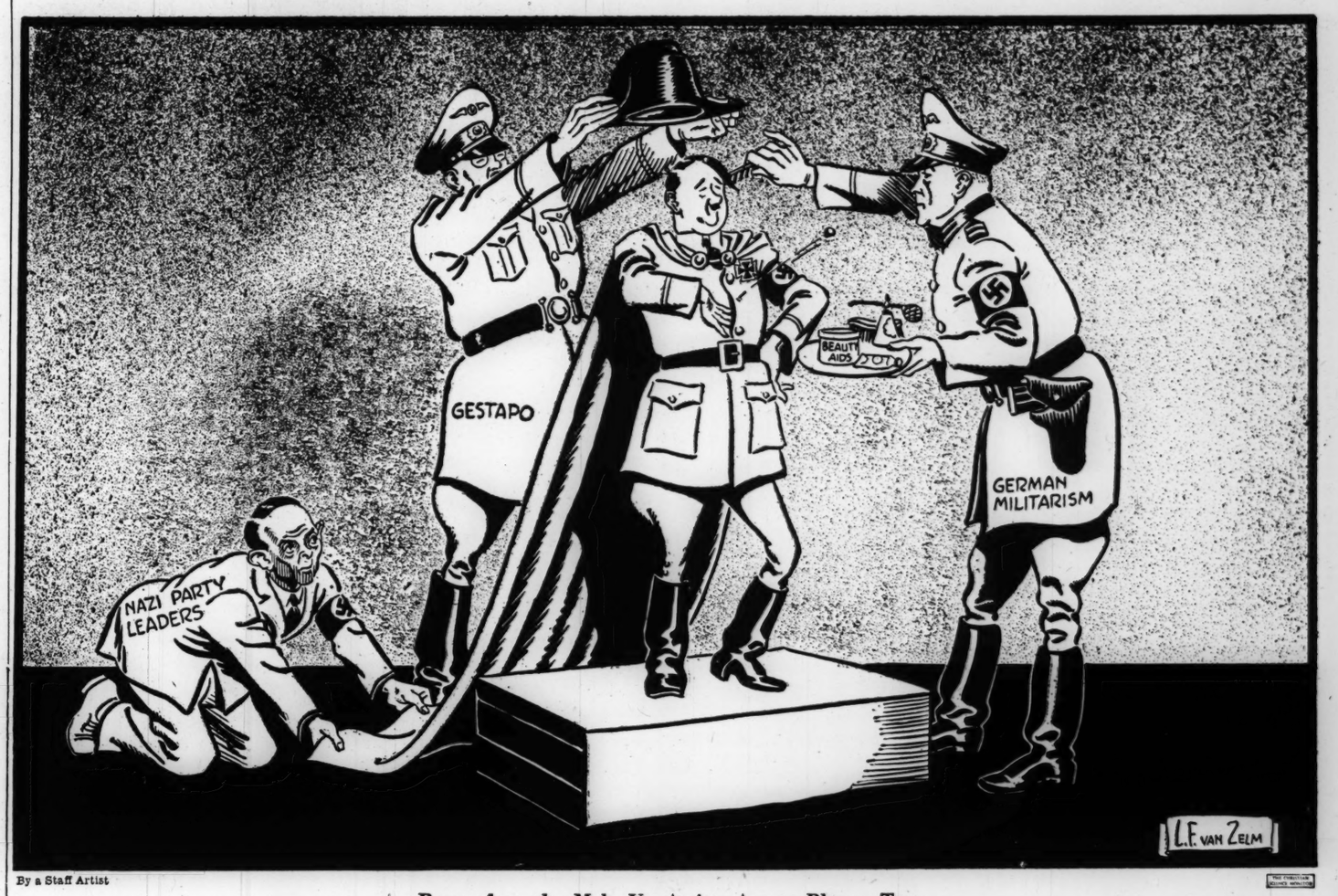
It is incorporated under a nonprofit educational charter, and its work is supported by gifts from private citizens. Air Youth of America is still two months away from celebrating its second anniversary, but already more than 900 local groups and clubs are making use of its services. Its national headquarters are in Rockefeller Center, New York City.

More than 1,000 boys from 46 States entered the Air Youth scholarship competition last year. Area directors are active in seven States where the Air Youth program is most busily under way. The program is planned around informal leisure-time occupations that can be adapted to school activities and has strong vocational values. It includes no phase of military training. Its publication, Air Youth Horizons, gives news and information of timely interest and carries guidance features for group leaders.

The keynote of the work of Air Youth of America was perhaps sounded by its President, Thomas H. Beck, when he said: "When the full records are entered into the history of the future, I am sure that it will be found that the peaceful accomplishments of aviation are ten times as great as any nonpeaceful tasks it may have temporarily performed."

You would hear that remark, in wartime, only in a democratic land.

Nazi Propaganda—How It Works on Home Front



By a Staff Artist

Remember, the Make-Up Artists Are to Blame, Too

Authentic instances of its operation tend to prove that Nazi leaders have a mistaken estimation of the intelligence of the average German citizen—It makes a fine art of evasion and misstatement.

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nazi propaganda can perform two essentially different operations, according as it may be slated for home consumption or for influencing foreign opinion. In the former case it aims at welding the thinking of 80,000,000 into one. In the latter case its chief goal is to arouse confusion and dissidence and to widen existing cleavages.

The principles underlying Nazi propaganda for home consumption and the technique of its application become conspicuous when we review German propaganda feats during the months which have elapsed since the outbreak of the Russo-German war.

On June 22 the Nazi Government saw itself confronted with the task not only to inform the German people about the turnabout of a hitherto glorified policy, but also to make that shift appear necessary, promising, and honorable. Hitler took it upon himself to explain this change to the nation and to bring its thoughts into line with the new requirements. In his proclamation, which was read over the radio by Dr. Goebbels, Hitler declared that "never did the German people harbor hostile feelings against the people of Russia," whereas, on the other hand, "for over 20 years the Jewish-Bolshevist rulers in Moscow endeavored to force their domination upon Germany."

To counterbalance any possible effect of the Socialist ideas of Bolshevism, Hitler described himself as striving to arrive at a new Socialist order in Germany which would permit the workers to receive a greater share of the fruits of their labor. He claimed for himself the title of a representative of European culture and civilization, and, referring to the question of the German attitude toward treaty obligations, he emphasized that "if the Germans give a guarantee, that means that the guarantee is kept!"

These high lights of Hitler's speech show clearly what line the propaganda was to take in the course of the campaign. Three theses were to be hammered into the German thinking:

First, that the German people were attacked, or, at least, to be attacked.

Second, that Russia had come to an understanding with Great Britain long before Germany could have dreamed of the present emergency.

Third, that the German people were fighting not only a defensive war, but also an idealistic war.

Too Hard to Swallow

In support of Thesis No. 1, Hitler in his above-quoted proclamation stated expressly that, "until a few weeks ago not a single German tank or mechanized division was stationed on our eastern frontier."

This was so bold a statement that presumably even the Nazi leaders doubted whether the Germans would swallow it. It was therefore abandoned rather hastily for the more plausible one that the Russians had intended to attack but that their plan had been upset by the lightning-quick German move.

This slight change in propaganda tactics was ingeniously linked with "proofs" for Thesis No. 2. A semi-official announcement of June 23 told the Germans that "nothing can disguise the fact that Britain was about to use the Soviet Union as a steppingstone for an attack against Germany."

The Russo-British "conspiracy" was stressed again and again, mainly for its emotional effect. The agreement was stamped as a "diabolic alliance" and as an act that "unmasked England as the opponent of the entire Occident."

In order to nip any inclination on the part of some Germans to ask if it had not been wiser to finish England first, Dr. Ley in an address delivered on June 22 thundered: "What would be gained if Germany, after winning the war against England, were overrun by England's Jewish ally Moscow?"

There has been much talk about the so-called "time schedule" of the Nazi High Command and how this schedule was upset by the events. Whether this is true or not, nobody outside the Nazi High Command knows. It seems, however, probable that something of this sort did occur.

That inference is borne out by a study of the propaganda items. Although neither Hitler nor any of his henchmen promised the Germans an easy victory in the East, they appear to have assumed a startling success in the very first weeks. Otherwise, they would not have failed to warn the nation more emphatically of the hard times that lay ahead.

On July 1, the ninth day of the campaign, the Russians were described as "very skillful in the art of underhand methods, such as the quick construction of well-camouflaged fortifications." This was an obvious contradiction to the thesis that the Russians had planned their attack carefully for in that case they would have had ample time to build their fortifications. The halting advance of the German Army had to be explained.

On July 2, the slow progress is explained in this way:

"The usual German methods of disrupting the enemy's morale have failed utterly, simply because the Red Army has not got any fighting morale in the western sense. The soldiers possess an animal determination instead of reason and understanding, and fight with the confidence and the skill of somnambulists."

Those Stubborn Russians

On July 3 the Germans were told that "the desperate resistance by the Russian troops is the result of military leaders who are ready to sacrifice to the last drop of blood," and that "the masses of the Red Army are defending Bolshevist misery and its chaotic hopelessness so stubbornly, because they know nothing else."

That remained the "leit-motiv" for the next ten days. When the fourth week of the campaign began, Dr. Goebbels thought it wise to apply alternately calming and invigorating injections.

On July 13 it was announced that Leningrad was "immediately threatened." It was proclaimed triumphantly that there were "no further natural or artificial barriers on the opened-up route to Moscow."

On the 21st it was stated that the "Soviet Army has been compelled to throw in their last reserves."

But on the 26th the Frankfurter Zeitung was allowed to call attention to the "totally different terrain" in Russia and to the fact that "the new opponent is much tougher." Then followed two rather strange sentences:

"In contrast with the enemy in the West, the Soviet Army has for years trained and equiped to meet just this form of attack. The Soviet Army, from the very outset, met the German advance with offensive counterattacks."

This could not have been a mere slip-of-the-pen. It was a deadly blow against the fairy-tale of the Russian aggressive aspirations. It could pass only because Hitler and Goebbels felt sure that the German people, after being fed on lies for eight years, had lost any critical faculty.

In the meantime, another thesis, that of Germany saving European civilization and Christianity, had been wrecked, too. According to the Völkischer Beobachter of July 6 it had become apparent that "Bolshevism is the despotism of the scum of humanity" and that "at the eleventh hour Adolf Hitler has arisen as a savior."

This blasphemy could be maintained for a short time only. The Pope, despite strongest pressure, declined to be drawn into the alleged "Crusade," and even the Roman Catholic authorities in Germany refused to indorse Hitler's newest ambition. Whereupon the Schwarzes Korps, organ of the Elite Guard, stated bluntly:

"The war against Russia was merely to forestall an attack by that country. We are not fighting to have culture, civilization or democracy, but merely to save Germany."

As this proved a harder job than had been assumed, Dr. Goebbels was kept fairly busy with acquiescing the fiery spirits and stimulating the worried. Reports that "favorable conditions had been created for the continuance of the campaign" (July 27), and that Leningrad was to fall "very shortly" (July 30) alternated with such frank statements as that of Aug. 1 that "the German troops in Russia had to fight an enemy far superior in arms," or that of Aug. 5 that "time did not matter in the war with Russia."

RAF on Nazi Back

If time did not matter on the battlefield, it certainly did matter on the home-front. The longer the Luftwaffe had to fight in the East, the more damage was the RAF able to inflict upon the Reich. Logically, Nazi propaganda took the line to brandish the RAF attacks, which grew heavier and more frequent week by week, as the most abject form of warfare and as the peculiar offspring of British mentality.

Listeners by that time had become far more interested in British than in German broadcasts. That proved that something had gone wrong with Nazi propaganda. And this reveals the only weak link in the chain which Nazi propaganda has slung round the necks of the Germans. Hitler and Goebbels have demonstrated that it is possible to numb the critical intelligence of a people by constant appeal to the emotions. On the other hand, Himmler and his Gestapo have demonstrated how any opposition which, for that matter, may also root in emotions, can be effectively suppressed. But both methods depend ultimately upon the water-tight seclusion of the nation

The leaking through of uncensored news from outside would result in a rapid deflation of all the Nazi slogans and adulterations of facts of which the German mental diet consists. Just as loopholes in the German financial and trade regulations would make the German currency collapse suddenly.

On Aug. 19 Goebbels wrote in the magazine Das Reich that the lies of the BBC broadcasts "go into the blood, making listeners weak and tired of carrying on."

"Therefore," the article concluded, "we introduce the death penalty for listening to the BBC."

The first death sentences for black-listening were passed on German citizens on Sept. 30. They did not get much attention in the world at large, in view of the scores of executions taking place daily all over Europe. Yet they are an unmistakable sign that the Nazi leaders have grown deeply alarmed. For the one thing they cannot allow to become impaired is their propaganda.

NEWS ITEM— NEW YORK— SHORTAGE OF MEN DRIVERS HAS FORCED TAXI CAB COMPANY TO HIRE SOME GIRL CHAUFFEURS.
THERE'S PLENTY OF ROOM BACK HERE, HORACE.
OH, I DON'T WANT TO CROWD YOU— I'LL SIT UP HERE WITH THE DRIVER
TAXI
CAN I HELP IT IF I HAVE TO COMPETE WITH THESE GIRL DRIVERS?
TAXI
I CAN TELL— THE BOSS IS GETTING READY TO CALL A TAXI
SHE MADE ENOUGH IN TIPS TO BUY THE BUSINESS
PARCHESI CAB CO
MARY CLUTCH, PROP
SUCCESSOR TO JOSEPH CRANKCASE INC.
OUT
IN
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Further Strange Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter One

I wonder if you remember Hari, the Japanese dolly, and his friend Bolo, the white woolly lamb, and the astonishing adventures they had when they helped Madam Magnolia, the pig, to find her lovely daughter Louise? In case some of you did not read their story, or have forgotten it, perhaps it would be as well for me to explain a little about them.

Hari's full name was Hari Nen Su, and he was really a person of quite high rank in the country he came from. He was the fortunate owner of a treasure-chest, which contained all sorts of wonderful and interesting things. Bolo was a very quiet creature but very sensible. Hari thought a great deal of Bolo's opinion. He himself was inclined to be rather impulsive, though he had a very good intelligence.

Hari was very fond of reading, and he read a great many books, and one day, when he was sitting in the garden, deeply absorbed in one that he had found at the bottom of his treasure-chest, he suddenly looked up from it and said to Bolo, who was lying on the grass beside him, enjoying the sunshine, "How would you like to go up to the moon, Bolo?"

A Great-Great-Great-Uncle

"Very much," said Bolo, "though of course one doesn't know what it would really be like. But anyway, you can't get there."

"My great-great-great-uncle did," said Hari.

"How very interesting," said Bolo. "And what was it like?"

"I don't know," said Hari. "He never came back. He stayed there."

"Then how do you know that he got there?"

"My great-uncle, who was his grandson, told me about it when I was a little boy. He remembered it happening. His grandfather left a note to say he was going to the moon, and he was a person who always did what he said he would do. Nobody ever saw him again. So he must have got there, mustn't he?"

"Yes, I suppose he must," said Bolo. "But HOW?"

"Well," said Hari, "nobody knew that because nobody saw him go. But I've just found out that this book belonged to him, and look, Bolo, here's a paper between the leaves that he must have put inside it, and on the paper it says, 'How I intend to get to the moon.'"

Bolo's eyes opened so wide that they looked as though they would never close again.

"Oh, Hari," he said, "how exciting! Do read it to me." And this is what Hari read.

A Light Diet

"'It is my intention to live for a month on soda-water and thistledown, and at the end of that time I expect to be so light that the moon, which is strong enough to draw the great oceans hither and thither on the earth, will certainly be strong enough to draw me up into the sky. I shall stand on the top of a hill when the moon is at the full and shall spread out my arms, and I have no doubt at all that I shall then go floating upward until at last I reach these lovely domains that I so long to visit.'"

"Isn't it wonderful?" said Bolo, after a moment's pause. "And do you think we could do it too?"

"Why not?" said Hari. "If my great-great-great-uncle did it, why shouldn't we? But are you willing to live on thistledown and soda-water for a month, Bolo?"

Bolo said he wouldn't mind a bit, and as there was a full moon just then, which meant, of course, that at the end of a month it would be full again, they decided to start the new diet immediately.

As the days went by they grew lighter and lighter and lighter. By the end of the first week they were so light that they made not the slightest sound when they walked about. At the end of the second week they didn't even tread down the blades of grass as they stepped over the lawn. By the end of the third week they found it was quite dangerous to go out when there was any wind, as they were blown about unless they kept tight hold of something heavy. Indeed, Hari did get blown up to the roof one day, and a fireman had to come with a ladder to get him down.

"My word, but you are a light gentleman," said the fireman, as he tucked Hari under his arm and came down the ladder with him. "I've never known anybody like it, Sir. I wish all the folks I rescue were as easy to handle. It's most unusual." And he went off looking very puzzled.

Weights for Ballast

During the last week they found it necessary to fasten weights round their necks, which wasn't very comfortable, as you may imagine. But what else could they do?

At last the four weeks came to an end, and once more the moon was at the full. The only person they had told of their intended journey was their old friend Madam Magnolia, the pig. She tried hard to persuade them not to go, but they were quite determined.

"That other gentleman never came back," she said. "I should miss you dreadfully if you didn't."

"But we shall," said Hari. "You know I've always kept my promises to you, Maggie, and I shall this time."

Magnolia looked at him mournfully and sniffed a little.

"What shall we bring you back?" asked Bolo.

She brightened up and put her handkerchief away.

"I've heard there's lots of good green cheese up there," she said. "I'm very partial to a bit of good cheese, and they say that green cheese is very good, though I can't say I've ever tasted any. So if you're sure it's not troubling you too much—"

"You shall have some, or my name's not Hari Nen Su," said Hari, as they shook hands in farewell; for this conversation took place the day before the one on which they were to set out.

Hari and Bolo made their preparations with great care. They were not able to take much with them, as they wanted to add as little as possible to their weight. Each of them took a toothbrush and a little piece of soap, because they were not at all sure that they would be able to get them up there; and Hari took one or two little things from his treasure-chest. The only thing Bolo took besides his soap and toothbrush was a bit of pink ribbon that Magnolia's daughter, Louise, had given him to wear round his neck when he went to a party. He was very fond of pink and thought he would like to look his best among strangers. Each of them had a little rubber bag tied round his neck in which to keep these small belongings.

When night came and the moon was well up in the sky, they walked up the hill behind the house. They went very slowly because it was hard work walking uphill with their weights round their necks. But they were soon to get rid of them. When they got to the top they stood looking up at the moon for a minute or two. It looked more smiling than usual, they thought.

"Sure you want to go, Bolo?" said Hari. "I don't in the least mind going by myself."

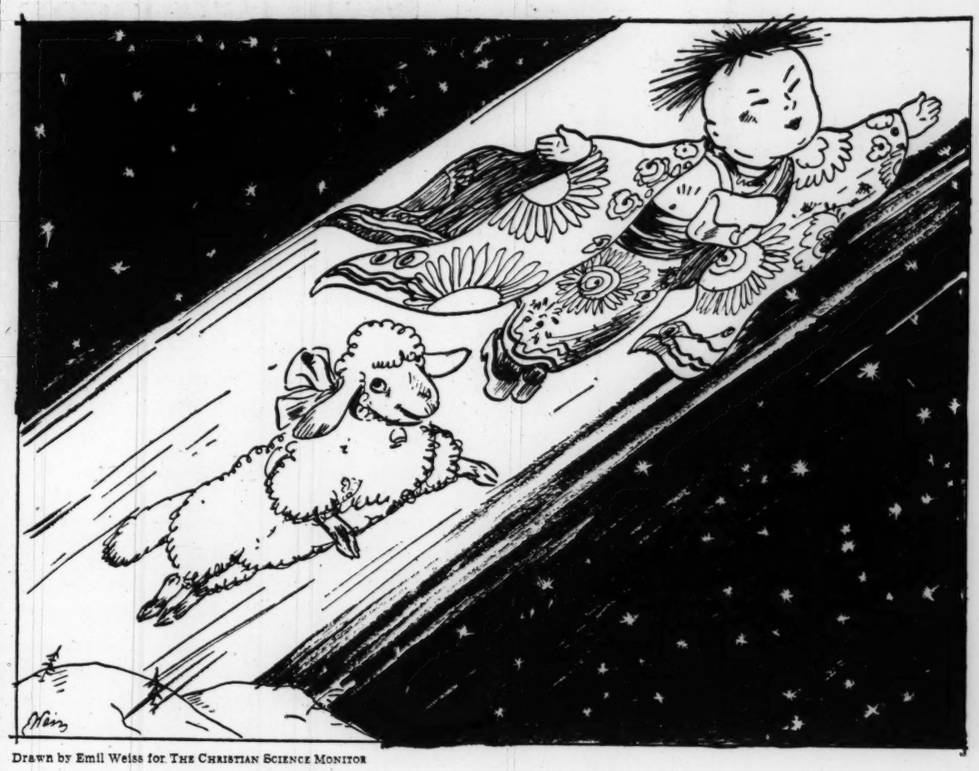
"Quite sure," said Bolo.

"Very well," said Hari. "I'll count three, and when I get to 'three' we'll slip off our weights, hold up our arms, and then—well, then we shall see what we shall see. Do you know, I believe it's going to be fun, Bolo."

"Yes," said Bolo, "I'm sure it is."

Hari counted three. They slipped off their weights and held up their arms. Gently, very gently, they floated off the ground. Gently, very gently, they rose up into the sky towards the moon.

(To be continued next Monday)



Drawn by Emil Weiss for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gently they rose up into the sky toward the moon.

Prize Letters

By Peter White

Here are the prize-winning letters of Marion May Bartlett, eight, of Portland, Oregon; and Lorna Sagendorph, eight, of Dublin, New Hampshire. The letter of Deirdre Devine, nine, of San Francisco, California, will be published soon.

Dear Peter White:

I am writing to tell you about our weenie roast. My grandma and grandpa cut the brush and cleared out the pasture, and then they piled it up in a long row to burn. Then they invited my sister and brothers and me out to watch them burn it. We children played in the pasture until it began to grow dark. Daddy went down to cut some willow branches to roast our weenies on. My brother was carrying them across the pasture when Judy the cow ran to eat the leaves off the branches, and then we roasted our weenies. Then we went home. We were so tired that on the way home we went to sleep.

Marion May Bartlett

Dear Peter White:

I want a new book to put on my bookshelf so I am going to write you a letter. I want to tell you about my foster brother.

About a year ago an English boy came over to America to stay with us. He wanted to get away from the war. He has lots of fun over here. He talks quite a lot, but he loves to play. He makes people laugh, but he does not like to be laughed at himself. Whenever The Christian Science Monitor comes in he rushes to the mailbox to get it. The reason for that is because he wants to read the funnies before Janey does. Janey is my sister. She is a book worm. We call her a book worm because she is always reading. By the way, my foster brother's name is William. William likes to read the stories on the page For Children. I taught him to do tricks on the trick bar. He cannot ride a bicycle yet. He could over in England though. I like to read the stories on the page For Children. I read one last night when I wasn't supposed to. Mummy puts them on my bedstand, that's why.

Lorna Sagendorph

The following children sent in good summaries of books they had read, but book summaries are not considered among the Contest papers. Jack Tribble; Mary Heitz; Dolores Sells; Lois Walker; Beverly Lundberg, Corinne Emery, all of Rock Island, Illinois.

Tales of Fact and Fancy

Book Reviews

"Tag-Along Tooloo," by Frances Clarke Sayers, is a jolly, satisfying book for little girls—especially so for those who have had the experience of being the youngest in a family of girls. "Can I come too?" was what Talluluh always said. Emily, Ann, Susan, and Virginia called her "Tooloo" for short, and short she was. She was five years old. Because she kept on saying "Can I come too?" she was called "Tag-Along Tooloo." How Tooloo managed to go everywhere and get what she wanted even if her sisters didn't want her along—all except Ann—makes a merry story, full of lively events, lovable characters, charming home life, all very much like the author's own childhood experiences in Texas. Mrs. Sayers' story, with Helen Sewell's nicest pictures of little girls we've ever seen, all in a beautifully made book, makes a perfect gift for any 7 to 9-year-old girl. Published by The Viking Press, New York. $1.50.

Obed and His Name

"A Name For Obed," by Ethel Calvert Phillips, with pictures by Lois Lenski, is about a small boy named Obed Timmons who lived with Aunt Myra and Uncle Rufus Bates on a farm halfway up Butternut Hill in Connecticut. How he did dislike his name! "Obed, Sleepyhead, shame, shame, shame! What a name," was what the boys called after him.

But this was all before Obed and his good dog Snicker went to live with his grandfather Captain Obed Timmons and his Aunt Sarah in Timmons Cove, Maine. The story tells of the jolly good times Obed had that first summer spent on the coast of Maine. He had wanted to change his name, but as he learned about boats and the sea he grew to like it and to be proud of it. This book is published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

Sidney's Four Lives

Eliza Orne White, who has written very many books for young readers during her long and interesting life, gives them another delightful story, as entertaining as any she has ever written. "I: The Autobiography of a Cat" is a tale in which Sidney Andrew, a most unusual cat, a silver-gray Maltese with a renowned ancestry—Miss White's own cat, if you please—tells the "story of four of his nine lives." In 17 chapters, all beginning with "I," Sidney Andrew tells all—all the ups and downs of his career. Best of all, he tells us about his mistress and through her cat's eyes and ears we get a picture of Miss White, herself. Illustrations by Clarke Hutton picture Sidney Andrew and his world. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston. $2.

Wilhelmina Tales

For a pleasant picture of happier days in Holland read "Wilhelmina: A Little Dutch Girl," by Janet P. Johl, with charming gay pictures, some in color, by Rosalie L. Lane. Here Mrs. Johl tells of the simple, wholesome, everyday life of a modest Dutch family, of their holidays, of work and play.

Wilhelmina, the lovable heroine of these stories, is the child of parents poor in worldly things but rich in hearts and minds and in their love of home and country. Some of these stories appeared on the page For Children and boys and girls will be glad to find them and some new ones in this attractive book published by The Greystone Press, New York. $1.50.

Just for Fun

William Pène du Bois's talent seems to lie in making the impossible, the most fantastic things and situations, seem possible and very funny. Perhaps you have read "Giant Otto" or "The Great Geppy" by this artist-author. If so, you will know what we mean when we say he has done it again in his latest book, "The Flying Locomotive." It tells of Toto No. 2 who just pulls the cheese train out of Gruyères and has to share a shed with Madame Suzie, a prize cow, when he might have been a Swiss Flyer, if things had gone as he wished. His disappointment is not easy to bear—but he did his best—and how his wish to fly is magically granted one night is rollicking nonsense, not for the youngest readers, as the size and appearance of the book might suggest, but for 9 to 11-year-olds. Published by The Viking Press, New York. $1.

A good book for family reading aloud is "The Three Sneezes and Other Swiss Tales," written and illustrated by Roger Duvoisin, who retells these tales he heard as a boy in Switzerland, where he was born and brought up. This collection, which includes representative tales from the different provinces, retold with charm and retaining the genuine flavor of the folktales, is published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.

"Mr. Jones and Mr. Finnigan," by Eva Knox Evans and Erik Berry, is a slight book whose story and pictures will make boys and girls laugh. We think it is funny from cover to cover—yet it's about two men who had their troubles. Mr. Finnigan was a very fat man and Mr. Jones was a very skinny man. Mr. F. liked a hearty breakfast, but Mr. J. was really never hungry, so he usually had just the left-overs from Mr. F.'s breakfast. Read about what happened to them and we think you will be delighted. This book is published by Oxford University Press, London and New York. $1.

Stars and Stripes

In the red, white and blue picture-story book "Broad Stripes and Bright Stars," written and illustrated by Beatrice B. Grover, very young Americans can pleasantly learn of their country's beginnings, its flag, and its national anthem. This book is published by The Greystone Press, New York. $1.

A Christmas Stocking

Packed full of good things like a Christmas stocking is the December number of Story Parade, the magazine for boys and girls sponsored by The Association for Arts in Childhood, Inc., New York City, at twenty cents a copy.

Going on from the jolly Santa Claus cover by Grace Paull, to the Christmas song, a play, stories, verses, puzzles, handcrafts, book reviews—to the children's own department, and then the promise of more good things to come in the next issue—there's a treat for each and every one in the family. Here's a Christmas present worth giving—or receiving!

Florence Bethune Sloan

A BIBLE ABC

By Grace Allen Hogarth

"Here is a volume that parents will heartily welcome for its lovely simplicity, its understanding and its childlike charm. Already many children have taken this small, lovable book to their hearts."—Anne Eaton in N. Y. Times Book Review.

Illustrated in color

Protestant Edition $1.00

F. A. STOKES CO.

Meet Boxi, the Box Turtle

Winter Sleepers—6

By Else Bostelmann

Illustrated by the Author

A faint tip-tap, tip-tap broke the silence of this late autumn day. Boxi's feet made no pace at all; they just tip-tapped, tip-tapped.

She listened! No sound but the shoveling of her own little clumsy feet.

"It's getting lonesome," she pondered.

The busy noises of the forest had almost ceased. First the birds had left their happy summer homes. Then the insects had stopped buzzing. Once in a while the wind chased the dry leaves, or some small animal made them crackle when swishing underneath them.

With a resolute motion Boxi turned around—very slowly though, tip-tap, tip-tap, when a shadow fell over her way.

"Suppose you get out of my way," Boxi said, looking up at a snapping turtle. Huh! was he big!

"Suppose I don't," it came back.

"Think you can hurt me?" asked Boxi. Clap! her house was closed.

A Civil Question

"If you were a frog or fish, I might. But your house is worse than mine, shell all around you!

Boxi's shell opened just wide enough for one eye to blink out.

"Would you mind telling me where you are going?" she asked.

"To the lake, Boxi, the lake! Do you know what that means? I shall dig myself deep into the mud. I like the mud! It makes me happy to think of it. Do you smell it?" asked the delighted snapping turtle.

Boxi's head stretched forth in astonishment. She remembered having had a chat with an old frog who loved the slippery mud more than anything else.

Suddenly she had an urge to turn sideways; that sort of urge which leaves no doubt as to what it urges. In slow turtle fashion she tip-tapped on.

Was that not the bush which had been laden with dew-berries? It was bare now. But all the gay leaves on the ground! Had she not longed for that very place? Her forelimbs began to be busy. She scratched and pushed the leaves away, then the loose earth, and molded out the front door of her house-to-be. So pleased was she, that she slept in this shallow hole this very night. Next morning she dug some more.

Deeper and Deeper

The November winds blew less kindly from day to day, but from day to day the hole grew deeper. And then, one day, when it was specially dark and misty, Boxi grew quite uninterested in this world around her. Down she went, deeper and deeper.

It was warm there and comfortable.

"I won't peep out, not even once," she thought.

And it was still—so still.

"I will be thin and hungry when I wake up in spring. But ah! the fresh greens, the young worms, and not to forget the dew-berries above me."

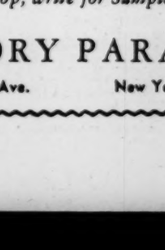
Her mouth was watery. Were these things not worth waiting for?

(Watch for the winter story of the snails on the page For Children next Monday.)

Boxi molded out the front door of her house-to-be.

STORY PARADE

A Magazine for Boys and Girls



Here is a children's magazine that not only wins and holds the affection of its young readers but that meets *your* standards for fine and instructive reading.

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STORY PARADE

70 Fifth Ave. New York, N. Y.

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Stage News in New York and Boston

Mexican Paintings Shown At Modern Art Institute

By Dorothy Adlow

Each exhibition planned and presented by the Boston Institute of Modern Art is a fresh and revealing chapter in art annals of New England. For nowhere else in this vicinity has the perplexing and multi-faceted subject of modern art been treated with such wholehearted thoroughness. The selection of exhibits, the thoughtful installation, the well-documented, fully illustrated catalogues, all contribute generously to our enlightenment and pleasure.

There will be on view at the Institute, at 210 Beacon Street, through Dec. 20 a display of paintings and drawings by modern Mexican painters. The choice proves of special significance inasmuch as it is that of MacKinley Helm of Brookline, author of the recently published "Modern Mexican Painters." Dr. Helm has traveled extensively in Mexico, lived there, collected pictures, fraternized with the artists. His book is written in a personal manner, free of the patterns of thinking of professional critics. He communicates a satisfaction with the figurative art of Mexico today, a satisfaction which is enhanced by familiarity with the people, legends, superstitions, heritage, and natural environment. He has come to understand, collect, and interpret modern Mexican painting through proximity. That advantage some of us have not yet had, and we must consequently estimate exhibitions entirely on the basis of what has been said by the artist in the idioms and inflections, the colors and configurations of the pictures.

Therein lies the test. We untraveled spectators apprehend the Mexican works with a fresh eye, impartial and unprejudiced. They bear up amazingly well away from home, detached from the associations and experiences that have prompted their making.

* * *

"La Patrona" by David Álfaro Siqueiros presides over the gallery with imposing dignity. The colors are aglow like live coals. Sequeiros possesses that capacity for expressing powerful feeling through striking rhythms and phosphorescent light. There is no affectation, no mannerism, no striving for effect. What he says transcends boundaries, calendars, and usage. Universality is of the essence of his pictures, while some of his fellow-artists are drawn through temperament or design to native type, costume, and folkways. Others still preserve either impersonality or detachment, operating within the boundaries of personal fancy or on an aloof level of sophisticated urbanity. Siqueiros has been involved with problems of social maladjustment, as Daumier and Courbet were, and he has experienced exile and imprisonment.

Modern Mexican artists have been unafraid to hold forth with the eloquence of words and pictorial imagery. They have provided a wholesome correction for the remoteness assumed by studio performers in Paris. The Mexicans have brought painting down to earth, invested it with meaning and purposefulness. Their politics and principles may be conditioned by local dispute and personal interpretation, but they have at least rooted their ideas in living, changing history.

The pictures by Jesús and Guerrero Galván provide another mood, looking back nostalgically and tenderly to Renaissance masters, Correggio, Murillo, and Piero della Francesca. The Mexicans seem bound by no common preference, and while some work in flat imagery others like Galván model softly, promoting chiaroscuro roundly, or indicating sculpturesque plasticity. We cannot generalize, unless we assert that the Mexicans operate individualistically. What unites them, and what promotes harmony in the Institute display is an intensity, a propulsion to express ideas with fitness and plenitude.

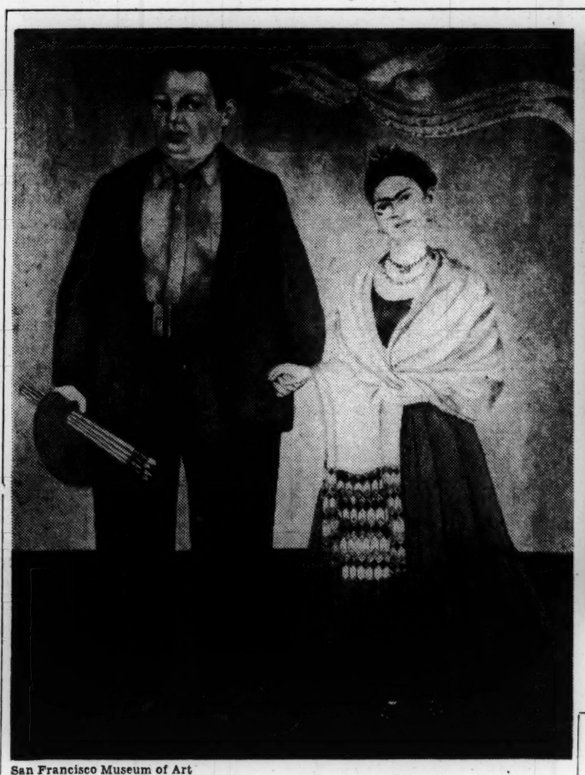
* * *

The scene depicted is daily life or fantasy. The former is often rendered in the manner of the latter. María Izquierdo makes a phantasmal decoration out of some circus scenes. Carlos Mérida paints "Women Washing" with the vivid decorative motives of an old Indian textile. Roberto Montenegro, in his portraits of Helena Rubenstein and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, assumes some mannerisms of stylization and ornament that do not seem authentically Mexican to this spectator.

The Orozco examples do not provide any indication of the breadth of this vigorous commentator as we understand him in the Dartmouth murals. The pictures by Diego Rivera, on the other hand, show the forceful method of design he has devised in mural technique and the graphic clarity of his method of illustrating the life of his fellow countrymen. The dual portrait of Rivera and his wife, painted by the latter, Frida Kahlo, is one of the handsomest pictures in the exhibition. The folk quality of her intuitive style is not only endearing, but it reveals a quality of sensibility that is as rare as it is engrossing.

The pictures by Federico Cantú are the most sophisticated in the exhibition, redolent of Paris and its wearied classicism. It would be idle to maintain that all the exotic and esoteric features of Mexican art are native. There is no totally native art today. The Mexicans have probably more than others, for their native reservoir has provided them with such a rich stock of ideas and technical suggestion. They would probably not have been so appreciative of their aboriginal material if the resourceful Parisians had not pointed the way.

The matter of indigenous art and borrowing is a confused issue today. The Mexicans lead because there are so many among them who are endowed with ideas, skill and independence. They give free play to the imagination, convey to their pictures the results of observation, the substance of dream and introspection. They come naturally by a decorative deviefulness a mystical response to nature, a contemplative temperament.



San Francisco Museum of Art

'Diego Rivera and His Wife'

Painting by Rivera's wife, Frida Kahlo, on exhibition at the Boston Institute of Modern Art.

San Francisco Museum of Art

'Flower Vendor' by Diego Rivera.

In the exhibition of "Modern Mexican Painters" on display at the Institute of Modern Art.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club—Paintings by Janet Folsom. Through Nov. 29.

Charles D. Child's Gallery, 171 Newbury Street—Walt Disney exhibition of drawings and paintings.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Oil paintings by Pierre van Veen. Through November.

Children's Art Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by William T. Aldrich. Through Dec. 5.

Fine Arts Theater—Exhibition by Michael Orogo. Through November.

Grace Horne Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Pictures by John Whorf. Through Nov. 29.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hill. Through Dec. 5.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Exhibition of Audubon's Birds of America.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of Modern Mexican painters.

Ross Gallery, 72 Hungtington Avenue—Group exhibition of paintings. Through Nov. 29.

Starr House, 71 Chestnut Street—Water colors by Brian Truelove.

The Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Tempera paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through Nov. 27.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by Henrietta Hoopes (Front Gallery). Etchings and drawings by Lino Lipinsky (Print Room). Through Nov. 29.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Exhibition of portraits and pastels by Rosamund Coolidge. Through Dec. 6.

Y. W. C. A. Workshop, Stuart Street—Exhibition of work by William Marguerite and Dahlov Jorach. Through Nov. 27.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of material illustrative of the period of the Byzantine Empire; Contemporary graphic art in America. Through Nov. 30; Rajput art of the 16th-18th centuries. Through December; French drawings of the 19th and 20th centuries; X-Ray Shadowgraphs.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 3; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; Closed Mondays. Memorial exhibition of the works of William McGregor Paxton, N. A. (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper; Wall paintings of India and Ceylon, copied by Sarkis Katchadourian.) (Special Exhibition Galleries, lower.) Through Dec. 14. Water colors by Winslow Homer. (Water Color Galleries.) Through December. Paintings by contemporary American artists. (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery.)

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: John-Esther Gallery—Exhibition of work by Augustus Vincent Tack. Open to the public Monday through Friday, 9 to 5.

Addison Gallery of American Art—Exhibition of drawings, prints and jewelry under $10. Through Dec. 1; Modern furniture and architecture. Through Dec. 15.

Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition of Italian drawings. Nov. 29 and 30.

Quincy: Public Library—Paintings by Gretchen Cook. Through Nov. 29.

Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of objects of ecclesiastical art.

Williams: Lawrence Art Museum—Art of the American Negro. Through November.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library—Paintings by contemporary artists. Through Nov. 26.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Miniature Rooms (European series), by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. Exhibition of water fowl—from the Rockefeller Collection of Japanese Prints; also 18th-century decorative arts. Through November.

Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Sixty-third annual exhibition. Through Dec. 7.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Nov. 25

Joint violin and piano recital by Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Wednesday, Nov. 26

Program by Radcliffe College Choral Society and the Radcliffe Orchestra, assisted by members of the Harvard Orchestra. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor of the Choral Society, and Malcolm H. Holmes of the orchestra. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

Concert by the Conservatory Orchestra, Beveridge Webster, soloist. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. Jordan Hall, at 8:15.

Morning Musicale concert. Robert Casadésus, pianist. Hotel Statler Ball Room, 11 a. m.

Thursday, Nov. 27

Boston debut by Helen Schafmeister, pianist in a joint recital with Isabel French, soprano. Women's City Club, at 8:45.

Friday, Nov. 28

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Désiré Defauw, guest conductor. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Saturday, Nov. 29

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Désiré Defauw, guest conductor. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, Nov. 30

Program by the Trapp Family Singers. Jordan Hall, at 3:30.

Concert by Elinor Whittemore King, violin; Martha Whittemore, cello; and Claude Jean Chiasson, piano. Museum of Fine Arts, 4:30-5:30.

Sonata recital by Dorothea R. Jump, violoncellist, and Rita La Plante, pianist. Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Concert by Berele Chagy, tenor, and the Roskin Art Choir. Jordan Hall, at 8:15.

Boston debut recital by Robert Brink, baritone. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, at 2.

Ballet Theater Holds Over

Ballet Theater, concluding its engagement under sponsorship of the New Opera Conmpany on Tuesday night, will extend its stay at the Forty-fourth Street Theater through two performances on Dec. 7, omitting performances on Dec. 1 and 2.

On Wednesday evening, "Giselle," with Alicia Markova in the title role, will have its first performance of the season; and "Princess Aurora," Anton Dolin's new arrangement of divertissements from "The Sleeping Princess," with Irina Baronova in the title role, its premiere. On Thursday, Antony Tudor's "Judgment of Paris" will have its first performance of the season, and the following week "Spectre de la Rose" will be given for the first time by this company.

Programs for the remainder of the engagement are: Nov. 26, "Giselle," "Princess Aurora"; Nov. 27, "Giselle," "Judgment of Paris," "Princess Aurora"; Nov. 28, "Lilac Garden," "Pas de Quatre," "The Wayward Daughter"; Nov. 29, (afternoon) "Capriccioso," "Pas de Quatre," "The Wayward Daughter," (evening) "Three Virgins and a Devil," "Lilac Garden," "Bluebeard"; Nov. 30, "Giselle," "Judgment of Paris," "Slavonika." And next week: Dec. 3, "Capriccioso," "Pas de Quatre," "Lilac Garden," "Slavonika"; Dec. 4, "Sylphides," "Spectre de la Rose," "Bluebeard"; Dec. 5, "Capriccioso," "Pas de Quatre," "Bluebeard"; Dec. 6, (afternoon) "Sylphides," "Spectre de la Rose," "Bluebeard"; (evening) "Giselle," "Judgment of Paris," "Princess Aurora"; Dec. 7 (afternoon) "The Wayward Daughter," "Spectre de la Rose," "Slavonika"; (evening) "Princess Aurora," "Pas de Quatre," "Bluebeard."

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Opera Ballet

The Metropolitan Opera Company begins its new season tonight with a new ballet master, Laurent Novikoff, once Pavlova's partner, for several years ballet master of the Chicago Opera, and more recently a prominent teacher in Chicago, and new soloists—Alexis Dolinoff, Alexis Kosloff, Leon Varkas, and Michael Arshansky. Ruthanna Boris and Monna Montes remain as soloists from previous seasons, as does Lillian Moore. There have been several changes in the supporting personnel. The cast altogether numbers about 50.

Richard Tucker

Mary and Kathleen Roche

In the revival of "Iolanthe," opening tonight at the Majestic.

'Seventh Trumpet' Presented

By John Beaufort

New York

Charles Rann Kennedy's "The Seventh Trumpet," newly arrived at the Mansfield Theater, seeks to translate the effects of the war upon England in terms of its characters' religious awakenings. Symbolical of Armageddon, the play and its title also signify Mr. Kennedy's concept of the ultimate spiritual victory which is gained through forgiveness. This is no conventional dramatic creation. Rather, it is a series of prolonged duologues and monologues in which the author sets down what to him is the spiritual significance of the war since Dunkirk.

Although its purpose is lofty and its potentialities dynamic, "The Seventh Trumpet" has, nevertheless, failed to meet the challenge that the author sets himself. It would seem to attempt to create a situation for the theater, using the academic and theologically mystical as motivating forces.

On the lawn of a primitive chapel of St. Lazarus, near Glastonbury, England, Mr. Kennedy assembles a group of seven characters and then treats us to their reminiscences, their religious experiences, and their visions. Theology in three of its phases is represented by Father Bede, an Anglo-Catholic monk; Sam Brodribb, a testy Calvinist, and Father Ambrose, a Greek Orthodox monk who explains his sudden arrival by saying that he wishes to discover the Holy Grail, reputedly hidden in Glastonbury.

Symbolizing Britain's young manhood and womanhood are Percival, a London Bobby-hero convalescing at Glastonbury, and Lady Madeleine, an Earl's daughter in love with the constable. This leveling of the class barrier is one of Mr. Kennedy's means of illustrating the new British spirit. The intrusion of Nazi Bomber 666, recalls to Lady Madeleine the Cambridge undergraduate she had once loved. Forgiven by those whose chapel his bombs have destroyed and even by Deborah Broome, whose two adopted sons he has killed in aerial combat, Bomber 666 kills himself. The play closes with the rest of the characters praying to be forgiven.

The acting for the most part is consistent with the heavy style of the play, which has been staged under Mr. Kennedy's supervision.

Sam Brodribb, most human of the characters, is acted with humorous tartness by A. G. Andrews. Of the others, Ian Maclaren is rhetorical as Father Bede; Peter Cushing and Carmen Mathews bring some liveliness to the stilted characters of Percival and Lady Madeleine; Leslie Bingham presides over the chapel with asperity as Housekeeper Deborah Broome; Alan Handley is understandably at a loss with the role of Bomber 666, and Thaddeus Suski's Brother Ambrose is tedious. Jo Mielziner's single set for the ruined chapel is of a conventional character.

'The Seventh Trumpet'

A new play by Charles Rann Kennedy. Staged by the author. Lighting and scenery by Jo Mielziner. Production supervised by Jean Rosenthal. Original music by Horace Middleton. Presented by Theater Associates, beginning on Nov. 21, at the Mansfield Theater, New York. The cast is as follows:

Sam Brodribb	A. G. Andrews
Percival	Peter Cushing
Deborah Broome	Leslie Bingham
Lady Madeleine	Carmen Mathews
Father Bede	Ian Maclaren
Brother Ambrose	Thaddeus Suski
Bomber 666	Alan Handley

Bruno

Jessie Royce Landis

In "Papa Is All," Theater Guild comedy coming to the Wilbur tonight.

Openings Tonight

"Papa Is All"—At the Wilbur. Comedy by Patterson Greene, about the Pennsylvania Dutch, presented by the Theater Guild as the third in the subscription series of plays. Jessie Royce Landis, Carl Benton Reid, Dorothy Sands, Celeste Holm, Royal Beal, and Emmett Rogers are in the cast. Frank Carrington and Agnes Morgan directed the production.

"Iolanthe"—At the Majestic. Revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta in the se— presented by the Messrs. Shubert and the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. The cast includes Margaret Roy, John Hendricks, Florenz Ames, Morton Bowe, Bertram Peacock, Robert Pitkin, Kathleen Roche, Mary Roche, Helen Lanvin, Grace Garnett, Marie Valdez, and Edward Gamage.

Latin American Program

The Brooklyn Museum will present as the special event on Tuesday evening a program of Cuban, Mexican, and Portuguese dances by Lola Bravo and her group. This special performance of Latin American dances was designed to supplement the Museum's major exhibition of the season, "America South of U. S.," and the dancers come with the recommendation of the office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

New England Conservatory of Music—Concert by the advanced students of the New England Conservatory. 8:15. (Open to the public without charge.)

Theater

Colonial—"Banjo Eyes," starring Eddie Cantor. Staged by Hassard Short. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—"Iolanthe," a Gilbert and Sullivan production. Presented by the Messrs. Shubert and the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Co. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Papa is All," presented by the Theater Guild. With Jessie Royce Landis and Carl Benton Reid. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"I Met a Murderer," James Mason and Pamela Kellino. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:25, 6:25, 9:20.

Fenway—"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Among the Living." Susan Hayward. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—"Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Jane Frazee. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore—"People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 2:55, 6:20, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Skylark." Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland and Brian Aherne. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—"Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 3:40, 6:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—"The Shadow of the Thin Man." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. "Naval Academy." Freddie Bartholomew. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Paramount—"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 9:35 a. m., 12:50, 4:05, 7:20, 10:36. "Among the Living." Susan Hayward. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:51, 9:05.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Sealed Lips." William Gargan, Anna Nagel. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:45, 8, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7, 9:15.

Scollay—"Week End in Havana." Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Great Guns." Laurel and Hardy. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"The World of Sound." "Life of a Thoroughbred." "Edward G. Robinson and Joe E. Brown Play Polo." "From Nuts to Soup." "Carioca Serenaders." "Unusual Occupations, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Shadow of the Thin Man." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Naval Academy." Freddie Bartholomew. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—"Lily Pons Comedy." "Bomber B-26," "Ghost Treasure." "Kings of the Turf." "Wonders of the Sea." "Jimmy the Chimp." "Screen Snapshots." "Marry Melody Cartoon." 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—"Target for Tonight." 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 10:10. "Meet Maxwell Archer," with John Loder. 9:30, 11:30, a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Tremont—"Angles Over Broadway." 11:45 a. m., 3:45, 7:50. "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn. 9:20 a. m., 1:25, 5:26, 9:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "Sailors on Leave." William Lundigan. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Valle and Helen Parrish. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Wild Geese Calling." Henry Fonda. "Ice Capades." Jerry Colonna. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Sing Another Chorus." Johnny Downs. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05. "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:25, 6:30, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Navy Blues." Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. 2:25, 6, 9:40. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 4:10, 7:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer and Paulette Goddard. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8. **University:** "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Sing Another Chorus." 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Harmon of Michigan." Tommy Harmon 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Blonde from Singapore." Lief Erickson and F. Rice. "Gambling Daughters." 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 1:54, 7:54. "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:11, 9:11.

Codman Square: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3, 9. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Navy Blues." Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. 2:41, 8:17. "Highway West." 1:48, 7:10, 10:09.

Park: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. "Accent on Love." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:33, 9:48. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. "Doomed Caravan," Hop-Along Cassidy. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Chain in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 2:30, 8:15. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN — Granada: "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Smilin' Through." Jeanette MacDonald and Gene Raymond. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.

Mystic: "Smiling Ghost." Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:55, 7, 10. "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:10, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Ice Capades." Jerry Colonnna. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Hold That Ghost." Abbott and Costello. "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 9:15. "New York Town." Fred MacMurray. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. 3:15, 9:15. "The Parachute Battalion." Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK—Colonial: "Swing It, Soldier." Skinny Ennis, and his band. 3:30, 9:15. "Burma Convoy." Charles Bickford and Evelyn Ankers. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West." Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry.

Strand: "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Smiling Ghost." Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris.

REVERE—Boulevard: "This Way Please." Fibber McGee and Molly. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

Revere: "This Way Please." Fibber McGee and Molly. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Lady Scarface," Judith Anderson. 2 and 8.

Central: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Forced Landing." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Manhunt." Walter Pidgeon. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Bride Wore Crutches." L. Roberts and Ted North. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "Redhead." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "New York Town." Fred MacMurray. "Tight Shoes." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Wild Geese Calling." Henry Fonda. "Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mr. Celebrity." Francis X. Bushman, Clara Kimball Young. 2:09, 7:54. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery and Rita Johnson. 3:27, 9:12.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Citizen Kane." Orson Welles. "West Point Widow." 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers and G. Murphy. "Blondie in Society." Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern. "Bride Wore Crutches." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Carnival of Rhythm." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West." Brenda Marshall and Olympe Bradna. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery. 3:53, 8:13. "Ice Capades." Jerry Colonna. 2:15, 6:30, 9:57.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's new musical hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
With ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
A Farce by NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 & $1.50 PLUS TAX
Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evs., except Mon. Mats., Thurs., Sat. & Sun.
501 Seats for Every Performance 50c. Evs. at 8:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 500 Seats at $1.10
Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"Mr. Evans' Macbeth is the finest our modern stage has seen."—Brown, World-Tele.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON
in Shakespeare's
MACBETH
Directed by MARGARET WEBSTER
NATIONAL Theatre, W. 41st St. PE. 6-8220
Evs. 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:30

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram
Guthrie McClintic presents
GRACE GEORGE and C. AUBREY SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
A Comedy by *Isabel Leighton & Bertram Bloch*
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970
Evs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"A masterpiece."—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"ROUSING THEATRE!"
—Brooks Atkinson, Times
MAX GORDON presents
THE LAND IS BRIGHT
by George S. KAUFMAN & Edna FERBER
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—*Walter Winchell*
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT. at 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • Last 4 Times SOLD OUT
EXCEPTING WED. MAT. RUSH, RUSH
Now to Box Office for Seats.
LAST MATINEE WEDNESDAY
OLSEN & JOHNSON
IN PERSON in Their New Crazy MUSICAL
SONS O' FUN
with CARMEN MIRANDA • ELLA LOGAN
Evs. $3.30-.55c. Mats. Wed., $2.75-.55c

WILBUR • Opens Tonight, 8:30
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAPA IS ALL
A New Comedy
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS
CARL BENTON REID
DOROTHY SANDS CELESTE HOLM
Evs., $1.10-$2.75; Mats., $1.10-$2.20

MAJESTIC OPENS TONIGHT AT 8:30
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2:30
The Messrs. Shubert and The Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Company Present
"IOLANTHE"
The Fairy Story of the Savoy Series!
Evs. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10
Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL — LAST 7 TIMES
Tonight 8:30—Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
EDDIE CANTOR
in a new musical comedy
"BANJO EYES"
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
No Performances Wednesday

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
CARY GRANT JOAN FONTAINE
in Suspicion
Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK
Extra! Latest WALT DISNEY COLOR CARTOON
CO-FEATURE
Moonlight in Hawaii
JANE FRAZEE • MARIA MONTEZ

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Cary Grant • Joan Fontaine
"SUSPICION"
Directed by Alfred Hitchcock
An RKO Radio Picture
Gala Stage Revue, Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved, Circle 6-4600

CARMEN MIRANDA • CESAR ROMERO • ALICE FAYE • JOHN PAYNE
"WEEK-END IN HAVANA"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
William POWELL • Myrna LOY
"SHADOW of the THIN MAN"
Plus "Naval Academy"

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BOYLSTON and EXETER STS. • KEN-7067
Eve.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c. Aft. 30c, Tax Inc.
Irene Dunne • Robert Montgomery
"UNFINISHED BUSINESS"
Plus "I Met a Murderer"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Claudette COLBERT • Ray MILLAND • Brian AHERNE
"SKY LARK"
Plus "Glamour Boy"

PARAMOUNT - FENWAY
NOW
Bing CROSBY • Mary MARTIN
Rochester
"BIRTH OF THE BLUES"
Plus "Among the Living"

Managers of
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The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a reader of the Monitor.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Saturday's sales	364,270
1941 volume to date	129,511,728
1940 volume to date	185,668,086

Stock Prices Mixed; Early Rally Falters

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Aided by a little better labor outlook, the stock market put on a fast early advance today but lost rising animation in the afternoon.

Initial gains running to a point or so were cut or cancelled in the latter part of the proceedings and, near the final hour, fractional minus signs appeared in most departments. Transfers were at the rate of about 800,000 shares.

Calling off of the coal strike, announced after Saturday's close, together with hopes the railway wage impasse would be broken soon, served to inspire purchases at the start, brokers said. Skeptics still were plentiful, however, and there was enough tax selling to stem the forward drive. Scant stimulation was derived from international news, including persistence of the Japanese stalemate.

Commodities exhibited selective strength.

Shares well in front at one time or another included Bethlehem Steel, Union Pacific, Southern Railway, Standard Oil (N. J.), U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Dow Chemical, Westinghouse, du Pont, Eastman Kodak and U. S. Gypsum.

General Motors was a laggard along with American Telephone, Texas Co., Deere and American Tobacco "B."

Attracting bids in the curb were Glen Alden Coal, Humble Oil, Quaker Oats and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

New Haven Bonds Jump

Fast demand for obligations of the New Haven Railroad spread to other rail issues in a generally improved bond market today.

Bidding for New Haven issues stemmed from the Saturday announcement that trustees sought federal court approval of a plan to distribute about $15,000,000 in back interest and prices were ahead 1 to more than 3 points near the start of the final hour. Advances elsewhere ranged from fractions to about 2 points.

In front were New Haven collateral 6s of '40, the 4s of '55, 3½s of '54, 3½s of '47 and convertible 6s of '48. Others up included Harlem River & Port Chester 4s, Central New England 4s, Rock Island General 4s of '88, Nickel Plate 4½s and Studebaker 6s.

Gains in the New Haven group ranged from 1 to more than 5 points. Among the strongest were the collateral 6s of '40, the convertible 6s of '48, New England Railroad 5s, Harlem River & Portchester 4s and Housatonic 5s.

Showing fractional advances were Erie 5s of '75, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s and Western Union 5s of '51.

U. S. Governments moved up as much as ⅛ of a point in the outside market but were barely active in the stock exchange.

Italian government 7s dropped more than a point. Other foreign categories were relatively narrow and irregular.

Steel Rate Seen Only Slightly Lower

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—The nation's steel mills will operate this week at 95.9 per cent of capacity, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported today, the rate showing only a slight drop from last week's 97 per cent despite impact of the captive coal mine strike.

A month ago operations were at 99.9 per cent of capacity, and a year ago at 96.6 per cent.

Effect of the coal stoppage was cushioned to some extent, steel circles said, by the action of the one leading company in shutting down a number of furnaces for repairs. Another factor tending to limit the influence of the strike was the fact that many of the steel producers were able to draw upon coal stockpiles.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	130½	134½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	87¼	88¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28¾	29¾
American Equitable (1)	19¾	20¾
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	13½	14½
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	49¼	50¾
American Reserve	14¼	15¼
American Surety (2½)	50½	52
Automobile (1a)	38⅝	40½
Baltimore American (.20a)	6⅞	7⅝
Boston (16a)	652	667
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	21¾
Carolina (1.30a)	29⅝	31⅜
City of New York (1.30)	22⅜	23⅜
Connecticut General Life (1)	22½	24⅜
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	32¼	33¾
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	129½	133½
Fireman's Newark (.40)	9¼	10
Franklin Fire (1a)	29⅞	30⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	43	44½
Georgia Home (1a)	28¼	27¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	43½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	9⅝	10⅝
Globe & Rutgers	12⅜	13⅜
Great American Insurance (1a)	27¾	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	25⅛	26⅞
Hartford Fire (2a)	88½	90½
Home Fire Sec	¾	1¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30⅜	31⅝
Homstead (1)	16⅞	17⅝
Homestead (1)	16⅞	17⅝
Lincoln Fire	2⅞	3⅝
Maryland Casualty	2¾	3¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	59¼	61¼
National Fire (2)	63	64½
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅜	8⅛
New Amsterdam Cas (.90)	19⅛	20⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	46¾
New York Fire (.80)	15½	16⅛
North River (1)	24¾	25¾
Northeast Insurance	8½	8¾
Phoenix (1.80a)	88¾	90¼
Providence Washington (1a)	35½	36⅝
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	27⅜	28⅝
Revere(P) Insurance (1.20a)	24	25
Rhode Island Insurance	3½	4⅛
St Paul Fire (6a)	264	270
Springfield (4½a)	119½	122½
Standard Accident	53¼	58¼
Sun Life (15)	200	230
Travelers (16)	387	397
United States Fid & Guar (1)	24⅝	25⅞
United States Fire (2)	52	53½
Westchester (1.20a)	36¾	38¼

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

Hewitt Rubber Dividend

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hewitt Rubber Corporation announces a year-end dividend of 75 cents per share, payable December 15, 1941, to stock of record Nov. 29. Previous dividend payments in 1941 amount to 75 cents, making a total of $1.50 paid or declared for the current year as compared to $1.25 for the year 1940.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	−1½
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	12	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛
24⅛	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	N'v 21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	37	36¼	36¼	− ¼
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	¼	¼	¼	
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
⅝	¼	Alleghany Corp	41	⅛	¼	¼	
9½	5½	Alleg pf $30 xw	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10⅜	5⅞	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	16½	16½	16½	N'v 12
23⅝	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	7	21⅞	21½	21½	− ⅛
11¼	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	150	150	150	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	N'v 19
14⅜	11¾	Allied M (⅜g)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Allied Stores	17	6⅞	6½	6⅝	− ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	83	83	83	N'v 21
37	24¾	Allis-Ch M 1½g	18	26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	N'v 19
1⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	2	16	16	16	N'v 19
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	57½	57½	57½	
21½	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	2	21¼	20¾	21	− ½
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	6	54½	54	54	− ½
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	7⅜	7½	7½	N'v 22
8¼	5	Am Bosch	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 15
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	16	31	30½	30½	− ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
95¼	71	Am Can (4)	24	73¾	72	72	−1¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	N'v 19
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	67	67	67	+1
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C (1.60)	1	21⅜	21	21	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	109	108¾	109	+ ¾
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	10	9½	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	N'v 21
1⅞	1	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Am & For Pow	3	½	½	½	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	4	21½	21½	21½	N'v 18
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	*2	24	24	24	− ⅛
3⅞	1¾	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2	2	2	N'v 22
38½	29	Am-HawSS(3g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	N'v 13
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	3	45⅛	45	45⅛	− ¼
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (⅕e)	11	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
13¼	7½	Am Inv III (.80)	6	8	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
50	41⅞	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	N'v 13
17⅛	9½	Am Locomotive	12	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	2	86	86	86	
13¾	10	Am M & F (.94g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	N'v 19
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	17	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅞
3¼	⅛	Am Power & Lt	15	1¼	⅞	⅞	
46¾	27½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	8	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
39	23	AP&L $5pf 4⅝k	8	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S .45g	128	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
15⅞	11⅜	Am Roll M (1.40)	19	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	8	5½	5½	5½	
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
45⅜	34	Am S & R (2g)	32	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅞
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	150	150	150	N'v 16
54	32½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	33½	33	33½	+ ¾
28½	18¼	Am Stl Fd 1½g	17	19½	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (¾g)	4	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
13½	8¼	Am Stove(1.20g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	N'v 22
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	95¾	95	95¾	N'v 22
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	N'v 21
168¾	147⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	149½	149½	149⅜	− ⅛
73½	50	Am Tobacco 4½g	28	50⅜	50	50⅜	− ⅛
74½	51½	Am Tob pf B 4½g	18	52½	51¾	51¾	− ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	N'v 21
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	3	4⅝	4½	4½	
29¼	24	Am Viscose (1g)	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	116	116	116	+ ¼
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
99½	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	80½	80½	80½	N'v 22
8⅜	5⅛	Am Woolen	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	6	79	78¾	79	+1
8	4½	Am Zinc L & S	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	38	27¼	27	27	
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	13½	13½	13½	− ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
2¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	N'v 19
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	N'v 22
5½	3⅞	Armour Ill	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
70¼	47½	Arm Il pr pf 1½k	4	68	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstrg C 1½g	4	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (.5g)	1	8	8	8	
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	N'v 19
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	8½	8	8	+ ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	N'v 18
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2a)	10	25½	25	25	N'v 19
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	21	28⅛	27⅝	27¾	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	8	63½	63¼	63½	+ ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	12	26¼	26	26¼	+ ½
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	42	41½	41½	N'v 21
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	4	52	51	52	+ ¼
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	8	26	25½	25¾	− ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	110	110	110	N'v 21
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
51⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	51	51	51	− ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69	69	69	N'v 19
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	N'v 21
37⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	3	21½	21½	21½	N'v 21
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	94	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	29	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	21	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
13⅜	7	Barber As ⅛e)	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	N'v 22
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.60g)	13	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	21⅞	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	23	23	23	
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	6	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ¾
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117	117	117	N'v 12
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	N'v 22
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	10	38⅞	38¼	38¼	− ½
20⅞	13½	Benef Ind (1¼g)	10	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	− ¼
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	53	53	53	N'v 14
24¾	26	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
89½	56¾	Beth Steel (6g)	38	59¾	59	59⅛	+ ⅝
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	− ¼
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	3	29½	29	29½	+2
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	3	19¾	19½	19¾	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox (.60)	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14	14	14	N'v 21
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	12	20½	19¾	19¾	− ½
35	25½	Bohn A&B (2g)	5	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21½	21	21	
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	10	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	*25	20½	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	N'v 22
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
12⅜	8	Bridgeport B ¾g	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	17⅝	Briggs Mfg 1½g	12	18	17⅝	17⅝	
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	8	26⅜	26	26	N'v 19
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
2½	2	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	49	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅞	Bkly Un Gas	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33	33	33	N'v 17
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Budd Mfg	8	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
6	4	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6	6	6	
14¼	10½	Bullard Co (2½g)	2	23	23	23	− ¼
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ¼
20⅞	15⅜	Burling (1.30g)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	N'v 18
9⅜	7¼	Burr Add (.70g)	34	7½	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	7	3¼	3	3	− ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.60)	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	N'v 22
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	N'v 21
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅜
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	12	¾	⅝	⅝	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec	5	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campb Wy 1.10g	1	10	10	10	
17⅛	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	3	14¾	14¼	14¼	− ⅜
8¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	24	4⅛	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
39⅛	33⅝	Cannon M (1½g)	1	34	34	34	− ¼
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 21
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
3½	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10)	4	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	1	79	79	79	+1
50⅝	36¾	Caterpil Tr (2)	14	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	5	23⅜	23	23	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Celotex Cp (1a)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2	2	2	N'v 22
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	4¼	Cent Violeta(1g)	1	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	30	29⅜	30	+1
5⅜	2⅜	Cert-teed Prod	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1½g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	N'v 14
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
18	8⅛	Checker Cab	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
44⅛	33⅜	Ches & Ohio (3a)	27	37½	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	5¼	5	5	− ¼
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	4	2⅛	2	2	− ¼
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	− ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	6	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+1½
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	N'v 19
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	14	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 22
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 22
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 21
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	N'v 18
3	1⅜	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
72⅛	51⅞	Chrysler (6g)	43	53¼	52¼	52¼	− ½
10¾	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	2	9¾	9½	9¾	N'v 22
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2½g	1	34	34	34	
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	3	25⅛	24½	24½	− ½
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	12	39¾	39½	39½	+ ¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	13	37¾	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	6	96	95	95	−1
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	63¾	63	63	N'v 12
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅝a)	7	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	N'v 19
30¼	15¾	Collins & A (3g)	10	16¼	15¾	15¾	− ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	16⅛	16	16⅛	N'v 21
21¾	14⅝	Colum Br A (2g)	12	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
14	11¼	Colum Br B (2g)	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
47⅛	13⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	95	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
82½	50	Col G&E pf A (6)	14	50½	50	50	− ½
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	N'v 22
83	69⅞	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	N'v 22
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	13	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
37⅞	26	Coml Inv Tr (4)	25	27½	26¾	26¾	− ¼
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	N'v 3
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (⅛g)	10	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	72	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	13	50⅜	50¼	50¼	− ¼
30⅜	20⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	65	23⅜	22⅝	22¾	− ⅛
4	2⅝	Conde Nast(⅛g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 21
18¾	14	Congoleum (1a)	5	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
22½	19¼	Cons Aircraft 2g	46	21	20½	20¼	− ⅜
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	3	14	14	14	N'v 22
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ¼
23⅜	14	Cons Ed (1.80g)	147	14¼	14	14	− ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	96⅛	96	96	− ⅜
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	16	⅝	½	½	
11	7¼	Cons Film pf(1k)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	N'v 22
3½	1¾	Cons Laundries	1	2	2	2	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	108	6⅛	6	6⅛	
9¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	7	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	−1⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3

Commerce and Finance

President Shifts Powers Over Defense Property to OPM

Business and Industry

Steel Output Off 1½ Points To 95½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined 1½ points to 95½ per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"While short scrap supply continues a large factor in steel production," continues the report, "emphasis has shifted temporarily to coke, interruption of coal mining at captive mines and sympathetic strikes at commercial mines threatened reduction in pig iron output. Already numerous blast furnaces are banked or blown out.

Production Drop Seen

"With the scrap shortage growing more acute and pig iron supply curtailed by blast furnace idleness another cut in steel output seems certain within a few days. In some instances blast furnaces have only a few days' supply of coke.

"Tapering of automobile production is limiting output of scrap at Detroit, steelmakers there already on short supply. Approach of cold weather, always a deterrent to collections, also is making the scrap position less secure.

"With production only three days last week automobile output was 76,820 units, a decrease of 16,170 from the 92,990 the preceding week. In the corresponding week last year production was 102,340 cars.

Shipbuilding Soars

"Cause of increasing demand for shipbuilding plates is found in the fact that private shipyards building steel ships have increased from 21 to 65 since the beginning of the emergency, shipways 300 feet in length from 83 to 383 and workers from 65,000 to 250,000, as shown by a survey of the National Council of American Shipbuilders."

Production in Cincinnati showed a gain, 3½ points, to 91½ per cent. Youngstown dropped 6 points to 88 per cent; Chicago 1 point to 101½ per cent; Cleveland 2½ points to 92 per cent and Wheeling 9 points to 82 per cent. Unchanged rates were maintained as follows: St. Louis, 98 per cent; Detroit, 96; Buffalo, 79; Birmingham, 90; New England, 92; Pittsburgh, 99; Eastern Pennsylvania, 91.

Cuba Seeks $25,000,000 Loan

HAVANA (AP) — President Fulgencia Batista has signed a Congress-approved bill authorizing him to negotiate a $25,000,000 loan from the United States Export - Import Bank.

AUTOCAR TRUCKS

The current quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) a share on the $3.00 Cumulative and Participating Preferred Stock of the Autocar Company has been declared, payable January 1, 1942, to stockholders of record on December 18, 1941. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN C. TANEY, Treasurer

A. T. & T. Official

Gabriel Moulin

M. R. Sullivan

Vice-President of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. in San Francisco, elected a Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., effective Dec. 1. Mr. Sullivan will be in charge of the department of operation and engineering during the absence of W. H. Harrison, A. T. & T. Vice-President, who is serving as head of the production division of the Office of Production Management.

Mexican-U. S. Pact Unacceptable, Says Standard Oil Head

NEW YORK (AP)—W. S. Farish, President of Standard Oil Co., said last Wednesday's agreement between the Mexican and United States governments for a settlement of the Mexican oil controversy "purports to validate the original confiscation."

Mexico's expropriation of the properties three years ago, Mr. Farish declared, violated international law "and thereby jeopardized all foreign investments."

Quoting from letters sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull asserting the Standard Oil companies could not accept the agreement, Mr. Farish said:

"It promises payment over a period of 11 years from the time of expropriation by a government which already is hopelessly in default on its foreign debts, and thereby repudiates the principles enunciated by the United States Government that a valid expropriation is conditioned on the payment of 'adequate, effective and prompt' compensation.

"Aside from these fundamental principles, the agreement itself is so vague and ambiguous as to seem to the companies dangerous; and it binds the companies to accept a speculative promise in exchange for their tangible properties."

COMING—

in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the November 29 Issue

NEW LOCKS FOR THE 'WORLD'S GATEWAY'
By CAPT. HERBERT B. NICHOLS

The Monitor's former natural science editor, now in service in the Canal Zone, writes of the gigantic engineering task in the Third Locks Project of the Panama Canal.

CATHEDRAL ON THE HEIGHTS
By HARRISON ROCKWELL

A New Yorker gives us a view into the completed interior of that city's Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, which will be opened for public use on November 30.

THE BIBLE IN A NEW ASPECT
By ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

Review of John Stirling's inspired presentation of the Scriptures, "The Bible for Today," which is intended to make the Bible applicable to the common problems of the day.

X-RAYING 700 YEARS OF ART
By DOROTHY GRAFLY

A visit to the 30 new galleries in the Philadelphia Museum of Art which hold the John G. Johnson collection, with photographs showing the X-Ray process by which many of the canvases have been restored.

LABOR, PEACE AND DEMOCRACY
By ETHEL M. JOHNSON

Discussion of the aims and purposes of the International Labor Organization in its support of world peace.

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OPM Granted Right to Seize Defense Stock

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has delegated to the Office of Production Management the powers granted him by Congress to requisition certain materials and property needed for national defense.

In an executive order appearing in the Federal Register, he authorized the OPM to "requisition and dispose of such property on its own account," or to provide for the requisitioning and disposition of such property through the War or Navy Departments or any other Federal agency engaged in the procurement of property of the type subject to seizure under the Acts of Oct. 10, 1940, and Oct. 16, 1941.

United States marshals were also authorized, when requested by a Government agency, to requisition and dispose of property.

Government agencies other than OPM may initiate requisition orders by submittting them to the OPM whenever they determine such property is of the kind authorized to be taken over under either of the two acts.

Under the Act of Oct. 16, 1941, the Government authorities would be guided in requisitioning by the following:

1. The use of such property is needed for the defense of the United States.

2. Such need is immediate and impending and such as will not admit of delay or resort to any other source of supply.

3. All other means of obtaining the use of such property for the defense of the United States upon fair and reasonable terms has been exhausted.

4. If the property to be requisitioned is machinery or equipment, such machinery or equipment is not in actual use in connection with any operating factory or business, or is not necessary to the operation of such factory or business.

5. The property to be requisitioned is not a firearm possessed by an individual for his personal protection or sport, the possession of which is not prohibited by existing law.

OPM Forbids Use Of Lead, Tin Foil After Next March 15

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The OPM has forbidden use of lead and tin foil for packaging tobacco products, chewing gum, candy, beverages, typewriter ribbons, films and friction tape after next March 15.

Donald M. Nelson, OPM priorities director, ordered manufacturers of foil for such purposes to cut their output immediately to one-third the amount they manufactured in the first three months of 1941. After January 15, the manufacture is prohibited entirely.

In explanation of the necessity for the order, the OPM said that foil manufacturers were using some 6,500 tons of lead monthly and the demand was steadily increasing. Lead is widely used in defense production and a part of this country's needs must be imported.

OPM's announcement paid particular attention to the tobacco industry which uses about 85 per cent of the tin and lead foil consumed.

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—J. Louis Reynolds, Vice-President of the Reynolds Metal Company, said he did not think the company's tin foil plant here could continue much longer in operation under the OPM order forbidding the use of lead and tin foil for packaging tobacco and a number of other products after March 15.

The plant employs nearly 1,200 persons. The production of lead and tin foil constitutes about 95 per cent of the business of the Reynolds plant here, Mr. Reynolds said.

"As I understand it," Mr. Reynolds said, "the order does not apply to the producers of lead for paint, batteries, toys with lead parts, shotgun shells and so on. Heretofore it has been the custom of the OPM, in curtailing the civilian use of a defense material, to pro-rate the allowed amount among all industries whose product calls for the use of the material. This order is a decided and drastic departure from that custom."

Bank Clearings Near Year's High

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Nov. 19 were the second largest thus far in 1941 and at 22 cities outside of New York were the best in 12 years.

The total for 23 reporting cities, including New York, was $7,895,898,000, a gain of 17 per cent over $6,748,673,000 in the comparable period a year ago, and $2,091,609,000 larger than in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

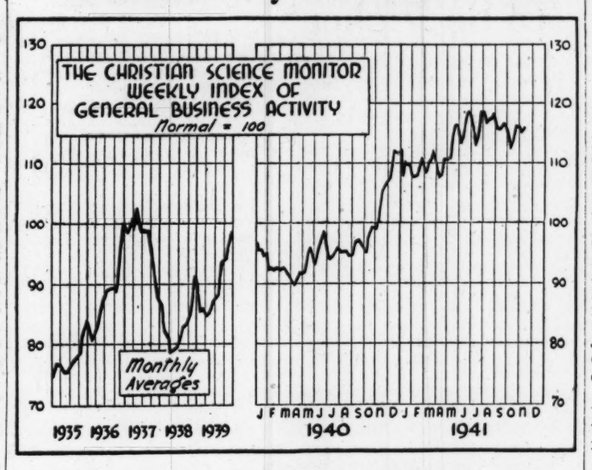
Forbes, Allen Re-elected Reserve Bank Directors

By the Associated Press

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston announced Allan Forbes of Boston, President of the State Street Trust Company, and Philip R. Allen of East Walpole, director of Bird & Son, Inc., had been re-elected Class A and Class B directors, respectively.

They were chosen for three-year terms beginning Jan. 1 at the recent regular election by member banks in Group 1. That group is composed of member banks having a combined capital and surplus of more than $1,200,000.

Upturn in Business Activity Recorded by Monitor Index



Continuing its irregular course of the last few months, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity recorded an upturn during the week ended Nov. 15. At 116.0 (prel.), the index compared with 115.0 for the week ended Nov. 8, and 100.2 for the corresponding week of last year.

A substantial increase in one of the components outweighed losses in the other two. Miscellaneous freight carloadings countered seasonal expectations with a rise. Normally, loadings drop off sharply at this season of the year.

Production of electricity dipped more than usual for the week, and bank debits outside New York City declined substantially more than customary on the basis of intra-monthly expectations.

Steel operations were lower last week, with the scrap situation becoming tighter. Automobile production declined, due in part to holiday shutdowns.

In retail trade, sales were reported 15 to 22 per cent over a year ago as holiday buying got into swing. Further increases in wholesale commodity prices boosted the Bureau of Labor Statistics index to the best level in nearly 12 years, and with the higher level of prices prevailing, merchants look for a large dollar volume of Christmas sales.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 15,* 1941	Nov. 8, 1941	Nov. 16, 1940
Combined index	116.0	115.0	100.2
Bk debits outside NYC	113.8	116.4	96.8
Elec power production	111.3	112.0	103.0
Misc carloadings	123.0	116.7	100.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market actually held its own last week. It was worried about Japan, John Lewis, and Henry Morgenthau; relieved about General Wavell, about a slight current bulge in the granting of extra dividends, and about the curious fact that it seems to be the world's only market except for Tokyo (which has slumped badly) which is not on the up and up. London is particularly strong.

Tax selling continued in volume. The reason seems to be that many investors feel that the recent liberalization of the capital gains part of the tax schedules is too good to last; i. e. that this is the last year they will be able to take certain losses, and so they are taking them now. On the other hand some pretty good buying must be coming into the market to offset this selling, for last week's results, as least, were a stand-off.

London Market Strong

For London's strength there seems several reasons. There is no income tax on investment capital gains nor deduction for losses (so no year-end tax selling). There has been some recent talk of "putting the profit back into defense," and part of the present corporate excess profits tax of 100 per cent is repayable after the war (i. e., a form of forced saving).

Britain has just received an extension of American lease-lend help for the financing of her imports from South America. The rate of submarine sinkings is down considerably. The supply of equities was decreased when the American issues were sent to the United States for sale.

Economic totalitarianism in Britain has brought a great increase in bank deposits outstanding and a great decrease in the outlets permitted to them. And lastly, London was in a long downtrend from 1937 to the Battle of France and from a "technical" standpoint might have become "thoroughly liquidated."

The seasonably adjusted business indices are now definitely on the upgrade though the rise is mostly a statistical abstraction. Steel operations are headed somewhat lower, even apart from the coal strike operating losses, due to scrap shortage. Christmas buying has begun and the department stores are heavily stocked up in anticipation. Some estimates are that buying will be 20 per cent over last year but this seems an under-estimate, since prices alone are up perhaps 10 to 15 per cent.

Oil Shortage Looms

More than offsetting the drop in buying by those elected to sacrifice for defense will be the increase in buying from those elected to benefit by it. Automobile production is being further cut and February allotments, now the maximum that can be produced, are 44 per cent of last February.

The oil industry may be one of the next to come under economic planning. Demand is increasing so fast that crude production will soon reach the optimim withdrawal rate for most fields, after which the choices will be (1) to go on and flow the wells wastefully; (2) to raise crude prices, permit the opening thereby of some shut-down wells, and encourage further wild-catting; (3) ration civilian consumption. A bottleneck is developing in oil refining; the companies are strenuously increasing their transportation facilities.

The week was unusually quiet for the commodity markets. The speculative rises engendered by the price-inflation bill have come to an end, and there was no important commodity news out of Washington. In fact it looks as though there will be no further spectacular commodity price movements for some time to come, at least until the economic pressure of the defense program brings supply-and-demand conditions to the point where current farm prices are "economically" as well as politically justified. A sign of the times was the action last week of the British Central Wages Board in raising farm wages 25 per cent to a level 85 per cent above pre-war.

Financing Problems

The Street is interested in the questions whether (1) government bond prices are about to decline due to an increase in the Treasury's borrowing needs; (2) whether or how far the Treasury will shift its borrowing methods, from long to short-term obligations; (3) whether there will be any December Treasury bond financing (which Treasury daily statements now indicate might be avoided); and (4) whether and how far the Treasury will go in abandoning the method of giving rights to expiring short-term issues.

Six New York banks have announced cost of living bonuses. The Federal, for instance, will add 6 per cent on all salaries under $1,801, and 6 per cent on the first $1,800 of all salaries up to $6,000. It will increase the pay roll about 5 per cent . . . Brokers are troubled with loss of key personnel to defense industries.

For the first time in a decade the Street's problem is how to keep people, not how to pare staffs with the least hardship to employees. The Street is also having a good deal of growing C. I. O. trouble . . . Bowery Savings' action in going into savings bank life insurance may break the ice for a good many other savings banks here to follow; Bowery is the biggest in the country.

Tax exempts keep going up because there are more and more buyers for fewer and fewer liens. Every time income tax rates go up it becomes worth while for more men to buy tax-exempts. The supply does not increase commensurately, because the defense program both cuts down municipal construction work and improves muniicpal finances.

Direct-Consumption Sugar Deliveries Below Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that October deliveries of direct-consumption sugar were smaller than the same month last year.

It is reported 544,292 short tons, raw value, were delivered during the month compared with 609,082 for October, 1940. During October refiners delivered 407,756 short tons, beet processors 97,346 and importers 39,190.

Deliveries during the 10-month period, January-October, continued larger than last year—6,761,826 short tons this year, compared with 5,679,057 last year.

The survey, compiled from telegraphic reports, listed refiners' stocks on Oct. 31 at 404,668 short tons of raw stocks and 307,973 shore tons of refined stocks, compared with 320,420 and 359,975 a year ago.

Pullman Declares Extra

CHICAGO (AP) — Directors of Pullman, Inc., have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents a share in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 25 cents on the capital stock, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 28.

League Shows How to Save Two Billions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Speaking of saving a little of the taxpayers' money—say, roughly $2,000,000,000 of it—the National Economy League has a way to do it and told Congress exactly how in a 10,000-word report issued today.

Specific cut totaling $1,783,000,000 in non-defense spending, representing a saving of $52 per average family, were outlined by the Economy League in a study submitted to Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, chairman of the Joint Congressional - Executive Committee on reduction of non-essential Federal expenditures.

Economies in farm payments, work relief, youth aids and public works were recommended and defended in detail.

Citing the defense cost of $515 per average family in the current fiscal year, the study, prepared by Willard D. Arent, the league's research director, said, "there is no magical way of meeting this cost. It can be met only by (1) taxes, (2) defense bonds, (3) reduction of non-essential spending, and (4) price inflation, which is a cruel and insidious form of taxation. The first three must be pressed to the utmost if the fourth is to be held to a minimum.

"There can be no justification for supporting Governmental activities which are less essential than the civilian standard of living which would be sacrificed through unnecessarily high taxes or inflation."

The average citizen is fast learning to what extent he must bear the cost of government, H. G. W. Sundelof, executive director of the league declared, in releasing the report.

"Continued non-defense extravagance," he said, "makes his sacrifice needlessly high and dampens his enthusiasm to willingly pay defense taxes, voluntarily subscribe to defense bonds and valiantly endure a rising cost of living. A system of 'forced savings' should be established in non-essential Government spending before the people are called upon to make further sacrifices."

Would Cut Farm Aid

The league recognized the difficulty of making a clear-cut distinction between defense and non-defense expenditures, but it held that the danger is not so much that of neglecting the defense activities of regular agencies as it is that of calling a thing defense when it has no actual defense value. The classification difficulty should not be exaggerated. The Budget Bureau did in fact make a segregation in the original 1942 budget, and this may be followed for practical purposes."

Concerning the public works program, the report declared the civilian economy had been officially placed on a "repair and maintenance basis," but that the Federal Government had not put its own non-defense public works program on this basis. Cuts were called for in the highway program, flood control, rivers and harbors and reclamation projects.

Urging a reduction of about one-half in the agricultural program, the league said, "the continuation of heavy subsidies from the public treasury in spite of a prodigious increase in farm income is the least justifiable of all Federal non-defense spending. If the defense burden is to be distributed with even a semblance of equity, a sharp reduction in these payments is imperative."

Youth-Aid Cut Urged

Lend-Lease expenditures for farm commodities, estimated at $1,500,000,000 under the two lend-lease appropriations, will exceed all other Federal farm payments combined, the league pointed out. "Regardless of the primary motive for this outlay from the public treasury, the result is to increase farm prices and income to an extent allowing of a large reduction in direct subsidies."

The league recommended that parity payments, sugar act payments and the reduction in interest on farm mortgages be eliminated entirely, and that a cut of slightly over one-third be made in soil conservation payments and other aids to agriculture.

The consolidation of youth programs involved in the proposed merger or NYA and CCC should be carried one step further, and both agencies should be brought under the Office of Education, the study said.

Regarding unemployment relief, the league pointed out that since WPA estimates of unemployment are based upon a sample survey conducted by the agency itself, "there is reason to assume that any error would not be on the side of under-estimating." The current WPA appropriation, it was said, was based on hearings in which WPA officials had predicted an average unemployment of 5,500,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942. However, the WPA estimate for October, the fourth month in the fiscal year, was already down to 3,900,000.

Would Abandon WPA

"Large savings could be made by abandoning WPA as an administrative organization and utilizing the existing facilities of state welfare agencies for necessary direct relief," the report said. The defense program, financed entirely by the Federal Government, has proved an indirect subsidy to state and local governments, through the reduced need for direct relief and an increase in state and local tax collections.

"The fact that several states and municipalities have reported surpluses indicates their increased ability to support relief. Some Federal grants would be necessary in the poorer states, and the league recommendations would allow $300,000,000 for this purpose.

The defense work of the WPA should be transferred to regular defense departments, if it is actually required for defense, the study said. This transfer would not effect a budgetary saving, "but it would serve to unscramble the defense and relief aspects of WPA."

A tabular statement detailing the league's proposals and the resulting savings compared to expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942 (in millions of dollars) is as follows:

	Federal Budget	N. E. L. Proposals	Saving
General government	874	774	100
General public works program	533	270	263
Aids to agriculture	1,061	500	561
Aids to youth	363	100	263
Work relief	1,034	555	479
Social Security	463	430	33
Veterans' pensions and benefits	564	549	15
Refunds	89	89	..
Interest on the public debt	1,225	1,225	..
Transfers to trust accounts	275	256	19
Supplemental items—regular	100	50	50
Total	6,581	4,798	1,783

Excess Reserves Rise $113,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board estimated that lendable excess reserves of member banks increased $113,000,000 to a total of $3,540,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 12.

The principal cause of the rise was Treasury spending.

Heads Albany Bank

Albany Art Union

Henry D. Rodgers

Elected President of the Albany Savings Bank, New York. He succeeds Frederick Townsend, who has been named chairman of the board. Mr. Rodgers was Treasurer and Vice-President and has served as a trustee for 12 years.

Sub-Contract Clinics New OPM Scheme

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management, immediately after January 1, will launch an enormously expanded program of sub-contracting clinics into the hinterland of American industry—a campaign intended to save the little business man.

OPM's division of contract distribution, headed by Floyd B. Odlum, has tested defense production clinics in several large cities and believes it has found a way of bringing small manufacturers—some of whom face shutdown unless they get a share of defense work—into contact with prime Government contractors who have work to farm out.

By the year's end, it was reported, four regional clinic circuits will be set up, to take representatives of 35 to 50 prime contractors into every section of the country in quest of plants which can handle farmed-out work. A program of 500 clinics is planned.

Hope was voiced that by next June virtually every factory, foundry, mill and plant that can be fitted into the defense arsenal will be in possession of a defense contract sufficient to sustain operations and maintain pay rolls.

To avert shutdowns in plants where the switchover could not be accomplished in time, and in those wholly unadapted to retooling, the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board was reported ready to approve in principle the establishment of the so-called "hardship pool."

A small fraction of the country's total output of steel, copper, aluminum and other critical materials would be fed into the "hardship pool" monthly for distribution to producers of non-essential items who apply for aid as bona fide hardship cases.

The idea recently advanced by Mr. Odlum, of doling out materials to all companies employing 20 persons or fewer, has met firm opposition from Donald M. Nelson, priorities director and executive director of SPAB. It was understood Mr. Nelson's views would prevail in the final SPAB decision.

Mr. Nelson's view, reflected in a recent speech by his special assistant, A. J. Browning, was that the Odlum allocation plan could not possibly work, if defense needs follow their charted course upward, because there would not be sufficient materials to go around.

Instead a selective system was in prospect, with hardship allocations going to the most "deserving" plants and communities, which would be selected after weighing several factors.

Mr. Odlum's defense production clinics have so far included meetings in New York, Chicago, Kansas City and Los Angeles. About 5,000 small business men of Southern California attended the Los Angeles clinic and prime contractors reported making 1,700 contacts with potential sub-contractors.

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November 24, 1941

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Urges Program Of Corporate Conservation

DETROIT, Nov. 24 (AP)—Ganson Purcell, Securities and Exchange Commissioner, suggested today an inter-governmental committee to streamline "corporate structures and financial conditions for defense as well as post-war needs."

Mr. Purcell, in an address prepared for delivery before the economic Club of Detroit, said, "It seems most unwise not to initiate now some temporary measures of conservation and direction of capital usage beyond that which can be attained solely by allocation and priorities of materials."

Such a program, Mr. Purcell said, should be closely interlocked with the general emergency program.

"That there is no shortage of capital ahead of us is indeed in itself a very debatable point, when one considers the enormous cost of our defense effort," the commissioner commented.

"It is clearly apparent that the joint guidance of the various government agencies will be needed in order to let industry know whether the specific financing programs which it contemplates during the emergency are proper in view of inescapably pertinent economic realities."

He said the SEC already was working "in a very small way" toward the guidance of investment capital by including in registration statements information as to whether materials or labor will be available for the purposes specified by the registrant.

"Unless the investor is given this protection of disclosure of these important facts," Mr. Purcell explained, "his savings are apt to be diverted from national defense into an enterprise which is unable to put his cash to work."

Mr. Purcell illustrated another phase of the SEC's current job by telling how "two vital but shaky operating companies were transformed into sound companies with clean corporate structures capable of financing any further expansion which the defense program may require."

Approving the tendency of some companies to refinance outstanding debt issues, Mr. Purcell said many could "reduce if not completely eliminate debt from their corporate structures."

"This they should do," he commented, "and if it is not done voluntarily, the Government—preferably through the medium of an inter-departmental group—should be in a position to require that it be done wherever refinancing plans are in process."

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.19	2.39
Amerex Hold	14.50	14.50
Am Business Shrs	2.53	2.77
Axe Houghton Fd	10.19	10.96
British Type Inv	13.07	14.05
Broad St Inv	.06	.16
Bullock Fund	20.20	21.84
Can Inv Fund	11.54	12.65
Century Shrs Tr	2.50	3.15
Christiana Sec	25.27	27.18
Chain St Inv	2500.00	2600.00
Commodity Corp	16.20	
Consol Inv Tr	10.32	11.29
Dividend Shrs	28.75	31.25
Eaton & Howard Balance Fd	1.00	1.10
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	16.60	17.60
Equitable Inv Corp	9.85	10.46
Equity Corp $3 pf	23.76	25.55
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.50	17.25
Fund of Investors Inc	14.67	15.77
Gen Capital	14.88	16.31
Gen Investors Tr	25.64	27.57
Incorp Investors Tr	4.22	4.54
Inst Sec: Bank Group	13.42	14.43
Inst Sec: Insurance	.77	.86
†Keystone Custodian Funds:	1.18	1.30

Bid Asked			
B-1	31.30	S-1	22.62
B-2	25.01	S-2	11.74
B-3	16.35	S-3	8.86
B-4	8.13	S-4	3.13
K-1	15.36	K-2	14.29

†Keystone Custodian Funds:
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd

Maryland Fund	75.60	75.60
Mass Invest Tr	2.95	3.85
Mass Inv 2d Fd	16.90	18.17
Mutual Invest	7.96	8.56
Nation Wide Voting	8.23	9.00
New England Fund	.98	1.10
Old Colony Tr Assoc	10.28	11.08
Plymouth Fund Inc	15.75	17.75
Putnam Fund	.33	.38
Quarterly Income Shrs	11.63	12.44
Railway & Light Sec	3.95	4.85
Railway & Light Sec pf	6	6.75
Repub Invest Fund	102.50	
Scudder S & C	2.87	3.22
Spencer Trask Fund	76.59	78.51
Stand Util Inc	11.92	12.66
State Street Invest	.13	.15
Trustees' Shrs Tr	60.25	63.30
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.41	.46
Fixed and Unit Type	.66	.74
Assoc Stand Oil	4.75	5.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.26	
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.91	
Diversified Tr C	3.00	
Diversified Tr D	4.35	4.95
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.10	3.55
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.92	4.67
Fund Tr Shrs B	2.97	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.50	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.84	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.21	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.16	
Super of Am Tr AA	1.74	
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	2.07	
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	12.875	
Investment Banking	1.37	
Blair & Co	.375	.875
First Boston Corp	12.875	14.375

"Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15	16
Bank of New York (14)	324	332
Bankers Trust (2)	48¼	49¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	60½	63½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	85¾	87¾
Chase National (1.40)	27⅛	28⅛
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	42	43½
Commercial (8)	168	176
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	12¾	13½
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	33¾	34⅞
Empire Trust (20)	461¼	481¼
First Nat'onal (10a)	1330	1355
Guaranty Trust (12)	254	258
Irving Trust (.40)	10¾	11⅞
Manufacturers Tr (2)	34½	35¾
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52	53¼
National City (1)	25¼	26¼
New York Trust (5)	83¾	85¾
Public (1½)	29¾	31¼
Title Guarantee & Trust	3⅜	3⅞

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)		
First National (2)	‡300	43
Merchants National (12)	40½	
†New England Trust	385	400
National Rockland (2)	‡400	
National Shawmut (1)	58	63
Pilgrim Trust (8)	20½	22½
Second National (4)	230	250
†State Street Trust	135	145
United States Trust (8)	300	315
United States Trust pf (.80)	10	11⅜
Webster & Atlas (2)	12¼	14¼
Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.	49	54

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	37	38¼
Continental Illinois (4)	80	83

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	106	106	106
4 4s 54-44	109.8	109.8	109.8
1 2¾s 59-56	111.15	111.15	111.15

New York City Bonds
131 3s 80 — 109¾ 109½ 109⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P & P 5s 53 st	58	58	58
7 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	90	88½	90
31 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	76	75½	76
1 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	60	60	60
6 Allegh Val 4s 52	100½	100½	100½
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	69	69	69
2 Am T & T 3¼s 66	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Am T & T 3¼s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
15 Am T & T 3s 56	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	111½	111⅜	111⅜
20 AT&SF 4s 95	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	109⅜	108⅞	109
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89	89	89
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	88½	88½	88½
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	101 31-32	101	31-32
38 A C Line 4½s 64	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
21 A C Line 5s 45	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞
7 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	95½	95½	95½
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	36¾	36¾	36¾
3 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	29	29	29
15 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
1 B&O 95 st A	62½	62	62½
2 B&O 95 st C	34½	34½	34½
14 B&O 2000 st D	38⅛	38½	38½
21 B&O 96 st F	34	33⅝	33⅝
82 B&O cv 6s st	34	33⅝	33⅝
21 B&O 4s 48	34¾	34¼	34¼
19 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	61	60½	60½
7 B&O S W 50 st	50⅝	50½	50⅝
5 B&O T C 4s 59	41¼	40½	41¼
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	50	50	50
23 BangAr cv 4s 51 st	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
5 BangAroo 5s 43	52	51¼	51⅞
11 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	96	96	96
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	106½	106½	106½
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	103½	103½	103½
31 Boston&Me 4½s 70	86	86	86
7 Boston&Me 4s 60	38½	38½	38⅛
5 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	71¾	71½	71¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	213⅜	213⅜	213⅜
16 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110	110	110
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	108	108	108
9 Buf R&P 5s 57 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 Bush Term 4s 52	37½	37¼	37¼
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	80	80	80
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	110	110	110
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Celanese 3s 55	94½	94⅛	94½
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	3¼	3¼	3¼
6 Cen New Eng 4s 61	13¾	13½	13¾
24 Cen Pac 5s 60	70	70	70
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	50½	50⅛	50⅛
21 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	69¾	69½	69½
26 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	14⅛	13¾	13¾
11 C&O 4½s 92	86	86	86
27 Chi & Alton 3s 49	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞
22 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	16	16	16
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	75	74¾	75
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	67½	67½	67½
2 CB&QJ4s Ill 49	77¼	77¼	77¼
7 Chi & E Ill inc 97	93	93	93
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	27¾	27⅝	27¾
6 ChiCtWest 4s 88	39¼	39	39
25 Chi I & L 6s 66	65	64⅜	64⅝
25 Chi I & L 5s 66	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜
33 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	84½	83½	83⅝
154 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10⅞	10½	10½
23 CMSP 4½s 89C	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
4 CM&SP 4½s 89E	40⅞	40⅜	40¾
66 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
25 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	31	31	31
24 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chi&NW gen 5½s 87 reg	26	25½	25¾
42 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	24	24	24
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	1½	1⅜	1½
7 Chi & NW 4s 87	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	25¾	25½	25½
5 Chi & NW 3½s 87	25	25	25
6 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	24	24	24
17 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13	13	13
7 CRI&P 4s 88	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	22	22	22
63 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	20½	20½	20½
13 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	12	11¾	11¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	104¼	103⅞	104
7 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	99	99	99
9 CCC&StL 4½s 77	97	96¾	97
7 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
10 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	79⅞	79¼	79⅝
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 Col F&I 5s 70	64	63½	63½
63 Colo&So 4½s 80	82¼	81½	81½
74 Columbia G 5s 52 May	19	18½	18½
19 Columbia G 5s 1961	102	101¼	101¾
12 ComlMack inc 69 ww	101½	101½	101⅜
1 Conn'th Ed cv 3½s 58	54½	54	54½
2 Con Edis 4½s 51 st	109¾	109⅜	109⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 Con Rys 4s 54	108½	108½	108½
3 Con Rys 4s 56	28½	28½	28½
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	28	28	28
8 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	109	108⅞	109
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109	109	109
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s&42rct	27¾	27¼	27¼
2 Cuba R R 7½s 46 rct	26½	26	26
2 Cuba R R 5s 52	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
6 Cuyton P & L 3s 76	31½	31½	31½
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	109	108⅞	109
1 D & R G 4½s36	55¼	54¼	54¼
45 D & R G 4s 36	14	14	14
12 D & R G West 5s 55	14¼	14¼	14¼
9 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8 D & R G West 5s 78	1	1	1
1 Det Ed 3s 58	14	14	14
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Det Tun aj 5s 67	97	97	97
5 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	104	104	104
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 El Paso & NW 5s 65	59½	59½	59½
42 Erie rfg 5s 67	31¾	31½	31½
42 Erie 4½s 2015 wl	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
9 Erie 1st 4s 96	88	88	88
3 Erie gen lien 4s 96	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Erie 4s 95 st	88¼	88¼	88¼
9 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99½	99⅜	99½
9 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9	8⅞	9
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
8 Fonda, Johns&G 2-4s 82	3⅛	3	3⅛
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97	96¾	96¾
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	13½	13½	13½
14 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106	106	106
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	102	101¾	101¾
4 Gt Nor 4¼s 77 E	97½	97½	97½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	86¼	86¼	86¼
13 Gt Nor 4s246 G	107	107	107
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
2 Gulf M&N 5s 50	75¾	75½	75⅝
1 Gulf M&Ohio inc 2015	88	88	88
5 Gulf St Sti 4½s 61	46½	46½	46½
22 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Hocking V 4½s 99	86	84½	85¼
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 4s	130¼	130¼	130¼
60 Housatonic 5s 37	100⅛	100	100⅛
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	70⅝	70	70⅝
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	97⅜	91½	95¼
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	40	39¾	40
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	42¼	42	42
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	38¾	38⅜	38⅜
28 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	39¼	39¼	39¼
14 Ill Cen 5s 55	40⅜	40	40
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	49¾	49	49¼
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44	43½	43½
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	39¾	39½	39¾
1 Int Gt Nor a 6s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	16	16	16
25 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	15½	15½	15½
6 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	27½	26½	27
10 Int Paper 4s 55	100 17-32	100	17-32
55 Int T&T 4½s 52	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
10 Int T&T 5s 55	46¾	46	46
3 JonesdLaughSt3¼s61	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 KC South 5s 50	98¼	98¼	98¼
22 KC South 3s 50	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 KC Term 4s 60	64½	43	64½
1 Kv Ind T 4½s 61 pf	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Koppers Co 3½s 61	92	92	92
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Lac Gas 5½s 42	75	75	75
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	81¼	81	81¼
4 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	85	84	84
5 Leh&NY 4s 45	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	74	74	74
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	68	68	68
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 ct	61	61	61
11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	32¼	32	32
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 streg	27	27	27
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28⅛	28	28
2 Liggett&M 7s 44	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Long Dock 3¾s 50	103	103	103
5 Lou&NSoJtM4s52	88	88	88
10 Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
15 Manati Sug 4s 57	47¾	47½	47½
1 Marion StShov 6s 47st	46	45½	45½
12 Mich Cen 3½s 52	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	150	105	105
6 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	96	96	96
1 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	63½	63½	63½
7 MSP&SSMarie 5s38	35¾	34½	35
12 MSP&SSM rfd 5s 38	8¾	8¾	8¾
112 MSP&SSM ctf 5s 38	113¾	113½	113¾
18 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	113¾	113¼	113¼
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	26	25¾	25¾
56 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	9¼	9	9¼
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	33⅜	33	33⅜
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	11¾	11¾	11¾
61 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27¼	27⅜	27¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27½	27½	27½
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	29⅛	29¼	29⅛
19 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28½	28½	28½
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
47 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	27½	27½	27½
3 Mont Pow 3s 66	21½	21½	21½
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	107	107	107
15 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	40	39¾	40
13 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	34½	34	34½
7 NashCha&StL 4½s 78	39¼	39	39¼
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	65¾	65¾	65¾
3 Nat Distill 3½s 49	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	104¼	104⅛	104¼
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	106⅜	106	106
23 N Eng RR 4s 45	64¾	63½	64¾
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	64	63⅝	64
1 N Pub Sv 5s '55B	122	122	122
23 N Ori Term 4s '53	105½	105½	105½
37 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	75	74⅝	74⅝
5 NO Tex&S 5s '38A	45¼	45	45
5 NY&GreenwdLk5s'46	38¼	38¼	38¼
55 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66½	64½	66½
NYC 4½s 2013 A	53¼	52¾	52¾
27 NYC cn 4s '98	48¼	47¾	48
1 NYC 3¾ '46	53¼	52¾	52¾
	94¾	94¾	94¾

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
15 NYC&HR 3½s5 '97	81¼	81	81
43 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	54⅜	54¼	54¼
17 NYChi&StL 5½s '74	74¾	74½	74½
42 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	63½	63	63
2 N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 N Y Connect 4½s '65	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
3 N Y Edis 3¼s '65	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
3 N Y Edis 3½s '66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
262 NYNH&H cv 6s '68	33⅜	32¾	32
131 NYNH&H-clt 6s '40	54	54	54
90 NYNH&H 4½s '67	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛
1 NYNH&H 4s '47	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
NYNH&H 4s '55	29¼	29	29
31 NYNH&H 4s '56	29¼	29	29
20 NYNH&H 4s '57	29¼	29	29
15 NYNH&H 3½s '47	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
64 NYNH&H 3½s '54	28¼	27½	27½
8 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	28¼	28	28
5 N Y O & W rfg 4s '92	28	27½	28
7 N Y O & W gen 4s'55	5¼	5¼	5¼
16 NY W Bos 4½s '66	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	4	3⅞	4
1 Norf & W 4s 96	112	112	112
55 Nor Pac 6s 2047	129	129	129
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	63½	62⅞	63
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	53	53	53
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
26 Nor Pac 4s 97	49	49	49
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	72¼	72	72
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	42¼	41¾	41¾
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
16 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
10 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111⅜	111	111
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 B	88⅞	88	88
4 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	58	58	58
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	53½	53½	53½
36 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	110⅞	110¼	110¼
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	122⅝	122½	122⅝
9 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	105	105	105
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	92	92	92
2 Pen RR 4¾s 84 E	101	100¾	101
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	93¼	93¼	93¼
6 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	86½	86½	86½
8 Pere Marq 5s 56	5	4¾	4¾
22 Pere Marq 4½s 80	73	72½	72½
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	63½	63¼	63½
3 Phila Co 4¼s 61	60½	60½	60½
10 Phil Elec 3½s 67	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
29 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	112	112	112
3 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
4 Philippine Ry 4s 37	25¾	25¾	25¾
34 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	6	6	6
4 PCC&StL 4½s 42B	104½	104½	104½
1 PCC&StL 4½s 63 I	104	104	104
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
4 Readg 4½s 97 A	87	86¾	86¾
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	77½	77½	77½
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	77¾	77½	77½
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	70½	70½	70½
1 Repub Stl 4½s 56	105	105	105
32 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	104½	104½	104½
3 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	12¼	12	12
1 StLSF 5s 50 B	70¾	70½	70½
42 StLSF 4½s 78	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	14⅛	14	14⅛
46 StLSF 4s 50 A	13½	13½	13½
8 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	13	13	13
1 StSB 4½s 57	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 StLSW rfg 5s 90	18	18	18
3 StP&KC ShL 4½s 41	76½	76½	76½
74 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
13 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7⅝	7½	7½
136 Sea A L 4s 50 st	6¾	6½	6¾
23 Sea A L rfg 4½ 5	13	12½	12¾
2 Sea All Fla 6s 35A ct	6½	6½	6½
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	99⅝	99½	99¾
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107½	107⅜	107½
10 So Bell T&T 3s 59	109½	109½	109½
14 Sou Pac 4½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼
18 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49¾	48⅞	49
10 So Pac 4½s 69	49	48¾	48¾
116 So Pac rfg 4s 55	49¼	48⅝	49
26 So Pac rfg 4s 56	63	62⅞	63
19 So Pac 3¾s 46	50½	50	50
27 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	78½	78	78½
19 South Ry 6½s 56	50¾	50½	50½
7 South Ry gen 6s 56	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
33 South Ry gen 4s 56	82¾	82⅝	82⅝
20 So Ry 4s St L 51	61½	61	61¼
5 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	80	79⅞	80
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	106	106	106
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	107½	107½	107½
15 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Tex & Pac 6s 79C	64¾	64	64
6 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	62¾	61¾	62¼
10 TexP-Mar Ter 5½s 64	62	62	62
8 Third Ave rfg 5s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Third Ave 4s 60	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
3 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	53	52½	52½
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
24 Un

British and Free French Keep Pledges to Syria and Lebanon

Continued from Page 1

a triumph for the democratic cause."

When asked regarding the future of the Middle East after the war, General Catroux replied: "Every problem can be solved if the French and British continue their present collaboration, and indeed I consider this to be an essential factor in postwar affairs."

Discussing the growing resources of Free French forces throughout the Middle East and Africa, the General said his men still needed more equipment, although considerable war material was now reaching them from America.

When I asked him about possible joint Free French and Allied action in the future, he replied: "Syria is only a first joint effort and we hope to undertake joint actions with the British in various parts of the world."

Talking about the new British offensive in Libya, General Catroux remarked that this offensive would undoubtedly raise Allied prestige throughout the Arab world and should do much to counteract past Nazi propaganda among Arabs.

Summing up the whole Syrian question, General Catroux told me that despite delicate problems Allied collaboration in Syria had been remarkably effective, and he said that both the Syrian and Lebanese people when consulted had both insisted on being given democratic governments.

General Catroux also foresaw growing prosperity and stability for these two new States which are being formed by Allied help.

Steps to Freedom

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gen. Georges Catroux

Commander in Chief of Free French forces and General Delegate of Free France. The conventional boundaries of Syria and Lebanon are shown on the map, but the exact areas of the new independent states are not yet announced.

British Take Libyan Towns; Tanks Push Toward Tobruk

Continued from Page 1

the air combat, the RAF admitted the loss of 13 of its own planes.

In Berlin a military spokesman claimed German and Italian troops had taken the initiative today in the African fighting. The German army is up against American-made weapons in the combat, he said, but "we won't be able to make a precise judgment as to how they have stood the shock until we clean up the battlefield."

Participation of the infantry forces was termed the major development of the great tank battle. Heretofore British infantry formations had fought mainly on the frontier area.

Pressed from Rear

Axis troops trapped along the Egyptian-Libyan border, in the Halfaya-Sidi Omar area, were being pressed from the rear by Indian troops, the communiqué said.

British forces which broke out from Tobruk last week were said to be consolidating their positions after capturing "among other material a number of enemy field guns."

Gambut was taken by New Zealand forces, as was Bardia. Gambut is on the main coastal highway approximately 35 miles beyond Bardia and about 40 miles short of Tobruk. It lies about five miles northeast of Sidi Omar Nuovo, capture of which was announced Nov. 23.

In the capture of the town, the New Zealanders struck what may be a major blow, for that whole area is dotted with great dumps of the Germans' gasoline, ammunition and food. In addition, the nearby air field probably fell into British hands, it was said here.

The Germans now must rely chiefly for supplies upon Gazala and Derna, respectively 40 and 120 miles west of Tobruk.

British Achievements

At the end of the first week since the lightning onset of Britain's offensive Nov. 18, the British claimed these achievements:

1. Four Axis forces—largely German now, with the Italians virtually knocked out—have been penned inside strong traps of British tanks.

2. The strongholds of Bardia, Azeiz and Sidi Omar, as well as Fort Capuzzo, have been captured. An unofficial British report said 15,000 Axis prisoners were taken.

3. At sea, two Axis cruisers, a destroyer, and several supply ships, were listed as torpedoed by submarine and air attack in the Mediterranean.

4. In the air, 100 German and Italian planes were said to have been destroyed, and the Axis was declared to have made no effective challenge so far to large British air forces striking far and wide in the desert.

Heavy Tank Losses

Britain's own tank losses admittedly have been heavy, but Axis losses have been placed as nigh as three-to-one. According to one source, the British have knocked out 600 tanks.

Officials, however, declared no precise figures could be tallied for losses on either side. They compared the struggle to a sea battle, with the land fleets on both sides free to roam, fight, break off, and fight again miles away without a decision across the vast wastelands.

The German High Command said the British had lost 260 tanks and 200 armored cars through Nov. 22. The Italians placed British losses at about 550 tanks and cars. They added a warship of unstated size and submarine to Britain's reported losses.

The heaviest fighting was said to be centered around Rezegh.

A second force was said to be enclosed in the Salum-Halfaya area near the border between Libya and Egypt.

Indian and New Zealand troops were reported to have thrown a great ring around this force which still held strong positions. The occupation of Bardia was said to have blocked its exit and cut off a pipeline which was Salum's only source of water.

Bardia was found to have been abandoned when the British entered it for the second time in this war. It fell to them last Jan. 5 but the Germans retook it in April

Pocket number three, the British said, was between Gambut and the coast, in the area about 37 miles east of Tobruk and 55 miles northwest of Bardia.

The fourth pocket, an Italian force shoved westward when Britain's main armored columns plunged through toward Tobruk, was reported in the vicinity of Bir el Gobi, 40 miles south of Tobruk.

Two factors stood out sharply in the British claims to success—tanks and planes from the United States and clockwork co-ordination among the Army, RAF, and Navy.

U. S. Planes Lauded

As evidence of the coverage given the ground forces by British fliers, air officials said not one vehicle in any of the long desert convoys of Army and Air Force trucks carrying gasoline and supplies had failed so far to get through since the offensive began.

Names mentioned for British airmen's accolades were American-made Boeing four-engined Fortress bombers, the shark-like Curtiss Tomahawk and Grumann Martlet fighters, Martin Marylands and Douglas Boston.

In the ceaseless clashes on the western desert, the American-made tanks were said to have proved able to dart in at close range, break the German formations, and burst the Nazi tanks' steel with their 37-millimeter cannon.

Miners Return to Work, Curb on Strikes Pushed

Continued from Page 1

millions of dollars of defense orders.

In Chicago 1,200 dock workers, members of the A. F. of L. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, started a strike which threatened to tie up motor transport in the Midwestern states.

Rail Parley Resumed

While in Washington representatives of railway labor and management resumed conferences in an attempt to head off a railroad strike called for Dec. 7

Congress's determination to take up the question of restrictive labor legislation ran into a vigorous counterattack by spokesmen of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, whose leaders came from the just-ended annual convention in Detroit to call personally on members of Congress with a two-fold objective, opposition to restrictive legislation and requests for a greater share of labor responsibility in the emergency.

Both the House Labor Committee and a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee prepared to hold hearings on labor legislation today as an aftermath of the coal strike. The bill before the House Committee, whose Chairman is Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, would reconstitute the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and empower it to enforce a 30-day "cooling-off period."

Coal miners trooped back to the captive coal mines owned by the big steel companies this morning after a week's strike ended by the unexpected acceptance, on Saturday by John L. Lewis of President Roosevelt's proposal of arbitration. The three-man arbitration board named by President Roosevelt will get under way immediately.

Mr. Lewis himself is one member of the board. Another is Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation. The third, and by virtue of his position, the deciding member, is Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, Department of Labor.

Dr. Steelman suddenly also came to the front in connection with the settlement of the threatened strike of 15,000 long distance telephone operators over the week-end. An agreement was worked out here by Dr. Steelman, under which wage increases of $3,000,000 were granted and regional boards set up to reconcile differences.

Labor Skies Clear

With the coal miners back at work and the telephone tie-up averted, labor skies were momentarily clearing, but with the threat of a railroad tie-up present on which the strike deadline is set for Dec. 7. However, most observers here believe that this controversy will be settled by one means or other before it comes to a showdown.

A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said today he would again recommend Government operation of the railroads for the emergency unless the carriers grant substantial wage increases to rail workers.

Mr. Whitney made the statement before going into another conference with management and other railway labor representatives this morning. He declared that the 7½ per cent wage increase recommended by the President's fact-finding board for operating employees was unacceptable and an "insult to the workers." The recommendation has been accepted by the carriers.

Hopes for a settlement of the rail controversy are strong here.

As a matter of fact, according to figures of the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management, only five strikes in defense plants are under way which, according to its standards, can be considered as seriously hampering defense. The War Department has its own list of defense strikes and includes many which are not classified as "critical" by OPM. The War Department list reports that defense strikes are at their lowest mark since the $73,000,000,000 rearmament program began. The War Department listed defense strikes as 16, with 2,900 workers involved.

Just what effect the soft coal strike had on defense will remain a matter of dispute. The OPM did not include it among defense strikes on the theory that enough coal was above ground so that output was not affected. Quite a different view was taken by spokesmen of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, United States Steel subsidiary, which charged that 30,000 tons of steel, enough to build 30 destroyers, was "irrevocably lost."

The basis of the soft coal strike settlement was a matter of interest as Congress got round to going over proposed labor legislation. It was pointed out that the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, of which William H. Davis is Chairman, offered arbitration as a means of settlement on Oct. 24. If Mr. Lewis had accepted arbitration at that time, its course would presumably have followed the course which it will now pursue, and no strike, loss of coal, or jangling of national nerves would have occurred.

Mr. Lewis could not accept Mr. Roosevelt's proposal for arbitration without a final attack on Mr. Davis with whom, it is understood in Washington, he quarreled after the Mediation Board handed down its 9 to 2 decision declining to enforce the union shop.

"The arrangement provides for an honest determination of the issue," Mr. Lewis said, "and I might add parenthetically that it is a rather sad commentary that we have to arbitrate a decision of a so-called Mediation Board."

Mr. Lewis professed to regret "the unhappy blunders" of W. H. Davis and certain others associated with him, which he blamed for "throwing the country into its recent convulsions." Excerpts from the Lewis statement follow:

"Perhaps one great advantage that will come to labor and the country out of the controversy will be the passing of Mr. Davis's horse-trading Mediation Board. The sinister intrigue of Mr. Davis has been responsible for misleading the country and confusing public thought.

"One of the gratifying things in this controversy is that neither the Southern poll-tax statesmen, the mine-run politicians, or the dictatorial writers who dip their pens in vitriol have suggested that the captive mine controversy was due to Communistic influences." He added that Communistic influences have never influenced the miners' policies.

Reply by Davis

Mr. Davis contented himself, in answering Mr. Lewis's blast, with the quotation, "Methinks the lady doth protest too much," and pointed out that the Board had offered arbitration previously, which Mr. Lewis rejected.

Strong representations from C. I. O. leaders at their Detroit convention, and the unanimous support of the convention for Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy, are believed by many to have helped bring the sudden conclusion to Mr. Lewis's intransigence.

The question the three-man arbitration board will decide is whether the union shop, now universal in commercial soft coal mines, shall be extended to the 53,000 workers in the "captive" mines, 95 per cent of whom already belong to the union. The 2,000 to 2,500 nonunion miners in these mines have been, from first to last, the whole subject in dispute. The NDMB recommended in its 9-to-2 opinion that the steel companies voluntarily grant the union shop.

President Roosevelt announced that "The Government of the United States will not order, nor will Congress pass legislation ordering a so-called closed shop." In order to meet this condition Dr. Steelman is temporarily relinquishing his post as Conciliation Director and will function only as a "public" representative, whose vote will be decisive.

Nazis Closer to Capital But Fall Back in South

Continued from Page 1

including half their tank units, in the assault upon the Capital. Such a force would total about 600,000 men.

A German tank drive was said to have forced the Russians to withdraw from Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of Moscow.

Soviet reverses were pictured also in the bitter battle of Tula with an acknowledgment that Russian troops were being pressed back gradually under the impact of five infantry and armored divisions suotheast of that munitions center 100 miles below Moscow.

On the southern front the Germans and Russians were said to be fighting in the streets of Rostov, the strategic Don River port which the Russians were reported to have stripped of machinery and mined several weeks ago in preparation for an eventual withdrawal. Red Star declared the Germans had lost 55 tanks and thousands of men in 48 hours of the continuing struggle.

Nazi Divisions Routed

The Moscow Radio declared that two German divisions—tank and infantry units—were routed near Rostov and that Red Army men had pursued them 37 miles.

"The enemy lost over 7,000 men killed," the Radio said.

Russian dispatches said also that, despite their gains, the invaders had failed to break into the deep defense fortifications directly before Moscow and that Red Army men maintained the initiative at Kalinin, 95 miles northwest of the Capital.

Red Star reported a Russian counterattack along the northwestern front east of Leningrad had recaptured Malaya Vishera, on the Moscow-Leningrad Railway, and a number of settlements in the regions of Volkhov and Tikhvin.

The Soviet Information Bureau told of the sinking of three more German transports in the Barents Sea following an announcement Friday of the destruction of three transports and a tanker in the same waters. The vessels apparently were en route to reinforce German and Finnish forces in the Far North.

Spaniards Hard Hit

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Spanish "Blue Division" fighting with the Germans suffered tremendous losses in its first engagement, an official Soviet statement said today, and as a result, it added, the survivors "strive to desert for home at the first opportunity."

The statement radiocast by the Moscow Radio said the Russians had their initial clash with the Spaniards on the northwestern front, where they were sent by Adolf Hitler "to compensate for tremendous losses of German troops there."

"Our troops seized a report from the commander of the division, Spanish General Grandes, to the commander of the German Army Corps," it said. "General Grandes implored the Germans to send warm clothing and bread to keep up the spirits of his 'warriors.'

"In reply to this request, German General von Leeb sent the commander of the Blue Division an expression of 'sympathy' in connection with the heavy losses sustained by the Division."

More Axis Troops

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 24 (AP)—Unofficial reports from Sofia said the Germans in recent days had increased their concentration of German and Italian troops at the Black Sea ports of Burgas and Varna.

Teacher Exchange Plan Is Advocated

HAVANA, Nov. 24 (AP)—The International Federation of University Women expressed hope here for a greater interchange of teachers among the American nations.

Closing its three-day session, the Federation announced it was studying plans to increase and improve the teaching of Spanish in the United States.

A third project surveyed was the possibility of establishing student hostels in various countries to give visiting women students more convenient living quarters.

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College of Columbia University, presided.

Dr. Margaret Ball, Professor of Political Science at Wellesley College, Secretary of the conference, stressed the desirability of having language teachers "spend some time studying in the countries whose languages they teach.

"One way of making this possible would be to increase the interchange of teachers among the schools of the English-speaking and Spanish-speaking countries of the Americas," she said.

Air Chief Resigns

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 24 (delayed) (AP)—Reports reached diplomatic quarters here that 6,000 Axis soldiers, mostly Germans, were lost in the recent sinking of an Italian convoy.

As a result, they said, the Italian Air Chief was forced to resign for failing to provide an adequate air defense.

[Gen. Francesco Pricolo, former Italian Chief of Staff and Air Undersecretary, was replaced by Gen. Rino Corso Fougier, Nov. 15, four days after the British announced the sinking of a whole Italian convoy of 10 ships and part of its naval escort off the Gulf of Taranto. Reports in Alexandria said then there were thousands of Axis troops destined for North Africa aboard the heavily laden vessels.

Tunisia Bases

Continued from Page 1

der Nazi pressure for obvious strategic purposes.

Thus the situation in North Africa is coming more and more into the limelight as British tank thrusts into Libya develop into a serious threat to the Axis foothold there. Much depends on the course of this Libyan campaign. The presence of British forces near the Tunisian frontier would, it is believed, greatly strengthen the hands of those Frenchmen who genuinely desire to keep France's North African possessions out of Hitler's clutches. On the other hand it is recognized that the issue might be precipitated if Axis troops withdrew into Tunisia without laying down their arms. The view has been voiced openly here that the British ought to enter Tunisia if Axis forces attempted to use it as a military base.

The whole problem of Britain's relations with the Vichy Regime, therefore, appears to be rapidly approaching a crisis over North Africa. The general view here is that although the dismissal of General Weygand shows that there is little or nothing to be expected from the Vichy Regime in the way of resistance to Nazi designs on French North African possessions, some resistance may be possible from authorities on the spot in North Africa. Some reports even suggest the possibilities of open revolt flaring up in unoccupied France should Admiral Darlan capitulate completely and turn over the North African Empire and the French fleet to the Axis.

Credit Buying Set Until Yule

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—For the benefit of millions who plan to do their Christmas shopping on credit, the Federal Reserve Board promised not to change its credit rules before the holiday.

Officials at the agency said that although a stiffening of the regulations on installment sales has been under study for several weeks, the public need not worry about gift shopping this season.

That means that, under the rules in effect since Sept. 1, radios, refrigerators, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, metal musical instruments, and similar merchanrise can be bought for 20 per cent down and 18 months to pay. Furniture is on a 10 per cent and 18 months basis, but automobiles are one third down and 18 months to pay the balance. Only such items which compete with defense for certain materials are on the regulated list.

New Destroyers 'Reply to Kearny'

KEARNY, N. J., Nov. 24 (AP)—The Navy launched the 1,630-ton twin destroyers Aaron Ward and Buchanan, Saturday at the Navy-operated Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company yards.

The Aaron Ward slid down the ways at 11:40 a. m., followed 20 minutes later by the Buchanan.

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, naval officer in charge of the yards, termed the launchings a "reply to the torpedoing of the Kearny." The vessel are sister ships of the torppedoed Kearny.

"We are learning to build ships faster," he added. "Destroyers formerly scheduled for 35 weeks on the ways are now scheduled for 25; the time for tankers and cargo vessels has been reduced from 24 to 16 weeks."

Wisconsin Ship

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 24 (AP)—The submarine chaser PC 496, first naval war vessel to be built in Wisconsin shipyards since the World War, slid off the ways into the waters of Sturgeon Bay Saturday.

Mrs. Leatham D. Smith, wife of the President of the shipbuilding company, christened the vessel.

The ship, 165 feet long with a 24-foot beam, cost $600,000. A similar amount is to be be spent outfitting it with armament, including three guns.

Admiral John Evers of Chicago and Lieut. K. Hartley, the ship's prospective commander, were among 1,000 guests present.

Immediately after the launching workmen laid the keel of the PC 588, one of six sister ships to be built here.

8,500 Machinists Strike in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24 (AP)—Union officials said a general strike of 8,500 American Federation of Labor machinists, members of the International Association of Machinists, began today at 7 a. m. (C. S. T.), virtually halting production on millions in defense orders in the St. Louis area.

The union voted the strike after contractors failed to reinstate 110 machinists at the $35,000,000 Weldon Spring TNT plant and the $100,000,000 St. Louis Small Arms Ammunition plant.

These machinists went on strike last month because of a jurisdictional dispute with the A. F. of L. Hoisting Engineers' Union over 24 automobile mechanics.

More than 400 industrial plants, with defense orders ranging from machine tools to airplanes, would be affected by a general walkout.

About 3,000 union machinists are employed in aircraft production, the majority at the Curtiss-Wright plant at Lambert-St. Louis field.

Anti-British Indians Quit Hunger Strike

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 24 (AP)—After 34 days of fasting, 46 remaining hunger strikers were unofficially reported to have abandoned their anti-British demonstration.

The majority, 184, who began the strike, ended their fast Nov. 8.

The strikers were political prisoners.

Major Strikes in the Nation

Settled or Averted—Some 200,000 miners returned to work, ending the strike in "captive" coal mines pending arbitration. A threatened strike of 15,000 long distance telephone workers was called off as a settlement was reached providing for wage increases.

New Strikes—About 8,500 A. F. of L. machinists walked out in the St. Louis area halting production on millions in defense orders in more than 400 industrial plants. Several hundred dock workers struck at Chicago, impeding motor transportation in the Midwest.

Strikes Continuing— Eight strikes in defense industries affecting the production of copper wire, machine parts, boots, signal corps equipment and steel production, involving about 2,300 workers, remained unsettled.

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SECRETARY WANTED—Must be alert, accurate, experienced; Christian Scientist preferred; write stating experience, church affiliation and age; position open December 18th. Write Box C-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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N. Y. C., 532 W. 111th St. (Apt. 66)—Attractive front room $5.50, single $4.50; kitchen privileges; near church. CA. 8-3210.

PHILADELPHIA — Desirable front or back second floor room, residential section; convenient transit facilities. 4624 Hazel Avenue.

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Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1038
Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

Toys the Year Around at
FRENCH'S RADIO SHOP
Radio Headquarters
10B North State St. Tel. 2310

GLORIFY YOUR GIFTS
with our attractive Christmas Wrappings
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

DAERIS AIR CONDITIONED RESTAURANT & TEA ROOM
MORRILL BLDG. TEL. 616
Regular Dinner Suggestions. Roast Native Turkey, Baked Sugar Cured Ham, Baked Spring Lamb, Broiled Halibut.
60 — 75 — 65 — 85

THIS YEAR—IT'S SMART TO SHOP EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS at
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
X-RAY FITTED
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

TEL. 4 0 3 — The American Dye House Inc. Dyers-Cleansers Dover, N.H. — TEL. 4 0 3
Repairing Pressing
Fur Storage

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73
We Deliver
Groceries and Meats
Quality Goods—Moderately Priced

Make
Michel's
Your Christmas Store
Lovely Gifts for All the Ladies
MERRILL BUILDING

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Furs of Distinction
McLANE & TAYLOR
124 WILLOW STREET

CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS
to be had at the Melbry
Bags Robes
Gloves Negligees
Hankies Undies
THE MELBRY, Inc.
1029 Elm Street

When You Think of
INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

Frequency Modulation
Radio Reception at Its Best
WORLD RADIO
E. T. Carbee 1122 Elm Street

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

DYER and CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in. Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too
357 PINE STREET

On All Occasions
You need our BAND BOX dry cleaning system. It cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
107 Hanover St. Tel. 4475

Estimates Gladly Given
Wood, Brick, Stone or Concrete
Call 4248
Swanburg Construction Co.
61 Amherst Street
on Any Work

D. H. McCLARTY
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
Serviced and for Sale
All work expertly done
341 Myrtle Street

Mae Fogg Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty

All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140-W
1008 Elm Street Work Guaranteed

Kimball's Flowers

The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
Charles W. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
PHONE 452 or 453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
50 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Christmas Shoppers

Come to the Doorway of Friendliness for Gifts of Quality and Charm in Furniture and Rugs
C. A. Hoitt Co.
Ample Parking Space
VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

Decorate Your Home for Christmas
Beauty and the Unusual in Drapes, Paper and Paint that speak of charm and homeliness. Remember, too, that materials are rising in price.
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1128 ELM STREET

The Christmas Store of All New Hampshire
Leavitt's never before had such big and wide varieties or such tremendous selections of the most wanted things! And Because we bought early and wisely you'll save money on every purchase.
LEAVITT'S

CHATHAM BLANKETS
For Bedtime Comfort
75% Wool for Warmth
25% Cotton for Wear
Full Bed Size 72x84 $6.95
In lovely pastel colors.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 MANCHESTER STREET

Chrysler—Plymouth
PLYMOUTH
BUILDS GREAT CARS
Sales and Service
Leo. A. Cavanaugh Inc.
537 Second St. Tel. 738

NASHUA

Contempo Related Fashions by Wilson Brothers
"What to Wear With What"
AVARD'S
Lad and Dad Store
161 Main St. Tel 64

Dine Thanksgiving Day With the Family at
Priscilla Tea Room
153 MAIN ST. Tel. 272

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

MOULTON'S CANDY SHOP
Salted Nuts
Mints Hard Candies
for Thanksgiving

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

"Say It With Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE
FLORIST
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 BROADWAY, TEL. 918
GREENHOUSES, TEL. 86

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

39 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware. Paints, Oils, Glass
Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

PROVIDENCE

The SHUTTLE SHOP
288 THAYER STREET
Excellent Assortment Gifts
Shop Early for Christmas

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610 10 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.

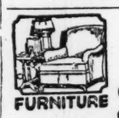
Store your summer garments in our cold storage — 25c plus regular cleaning charge — until April 1, 1942
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3534—2582 1900 KING STREET

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE—ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street



GAINES Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX 3583

NEWPORT NEWS

TOYLAND
Now Open—Third Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street, Corner Main

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS
West End Headquarters
For official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Thurman & Boone Co.
Furniture
Est. 1895

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS
The Smart Shop
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce de Leon Hotel Bldg.

Pay a visit to the
NATALIE SHOPPE
for the latest fashions in Dresses, Coats and Furs
301 South Jefferson St. Dial 2-0678

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO VISIT
Woodrums'
602 Virginia Street East
Complete Home Furnishers

STUDIO SWANN
YOUR PORTRAIT FOR CHRISTMAS
The Gift That Is Most Cherished by Loved Ones
14 Capitol St. Phone 25-913

CLARKSBURG

Make It a Furniture Christmas
LASTING GIFTS
from
Palace Furniture Company

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

AMSBARY & JOHNSON
Men's Clothing
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth St. Phone 4669

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

Princess Shops
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

Crossword Puzzle Answer

Across
1 Ring; 4 Albino; 9 Anger; 11 Ariel; 13 Nun; 14 Twins; 15 Cement; 18 Cato; 2 Orb; 21 Barkis; 23 Forges; 24 Ras; 26 Nape; 28 Select; 31 Cawed; 34 Ant; 35 Weser; 36 Ameer; 37 Osprey; 38 Beds.

Down
1 Raccoon; 2 Inner; 3 Gene; 4 Art; 5 Law; 6 Bricks; 7 Nests; 8 Old; 10 Gumbo; 12 Ins; 16 Nags; 17 Tree; 19 Oysters; 21 Brewer; 22 Irons; 23 Heads; 25 Acted; 27 Pas; 29 Lamb; 30 Two; 33 Ere; 33 Day.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7:30 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St Tel. 4-3448

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
71 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

1869 Dealtins 1941
CHRISTMAS SELECTIONS of FURS and distinctive APPAREL
—for Ladies and Gentlemen—now at their best—with no "high-price ceilings."
72 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

The Best War Books at
A. H. JARVIS
"THE BOOKSTORE"
Why not give Books at Christmas?

MUTUAL PRESS Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. B. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses
Sweaters, Scarves, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

DON'T LET WASH DAY SPOIL YOUR HANDS
Hot and cold water, steamy clothes and wash suds could not be recommended as a beauty treatment. Let us take care of your wash-day worries.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
87 STORES IN CANADA
TORONTO

J. A. WILLOUGHBY
REAL ESTATE
UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICE
1 Heath St. W. HY. 2137
Specializing in House Sales in All Parts of Toronto, Particularly Lawrence Park, Moore Park, Forest Hill Village, and the Kingsway

PREMIER FUEL OIL
Metered Oil—Good Service
Telephones:
Day: MO. 1131 Night: HU. 1247

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUR COATS
Jay Wolfe INC.
FURRIERS
Telephone First Floor Up
★BElair 3466 1193 Phillips Sq.

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY. VALUE. SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

For
Quality Laundry Work
Try
SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
WI. 4115

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

FOOD BOXES
FOR
SOLDIERS & CIVILIANS
IN ENGLAND
Bacon . . . Butter . . .
. . . Cheese . . .
Jam . . . Tea . . .
Dried Fruits, etc.
Ask for detailed price list.
EPICURE SHOP
HENRY MORGAN
& CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Fur Coats
Made to Order
APICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

HANDKERCHIEFS
For Ladies and Men, beautifully monogrammed to order, always make delightful Christmas Gifts.
Other Suggestions: Scarves, Guest Towels, Doylies, Tea Napkins, Breakfast Sets and many other items.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond Street LA. 5098

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

European

Local Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, at 16, SUSSEX PLACE, W. 2.—3 mins. from Lancaster Gate Tube Station; charming ROOMS, hot and cold bathroom every floor; with breakfast from 30/- week, 6/6 per night. Scottish proprietress PAD 6885.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215-£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, MILL HILL, N. W. 7—Comfortably furnished house, 3 bedrooms. Telephone. Every convenience. Box W-1654, BCM/CSM, London.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let, moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church Tel PAD 6180 49 York Street W 1.

PUTNEY, London, S. W. 15, near Common—2, 3 or 4 furnished rooms, every convenience, 15/- p. w. per room, 55, Erpingham Road.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON 186 Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/-, including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 357, Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baker LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Tools and Cutlery Ground Daily
CUTLERS and TOOL DEALERS
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
1808 FLAXMAN

HATS
DESIGNED and REMODELLED
MILDRED M. ROYLE
54b, EBURY STREET, S. W. 1
Sloane 2327

PHONES — WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS — EUSTON 4245
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1
GROSVENOR 1942

UMBRELLAS
REPAIRS AND RECOVERINGS
TRAVEL AND LEATHER GOODS
MILLINGEN
Actual Manufacturers
57, Old Broad St., E. C. 2
(Near Liverpool St. Station)

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

Give a
GIFT VOUCHER
This Christmas, Get it at
BEARMANS Ltd.
Leytonstone Tel. 1131

LONDON E. Wanstead

DOREEN SPEAR
Ladies Hairdresser
29, High Street, Wanstead
'Phone Wanstead 3934

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone: GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

The Personal Firm for the Best Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1206 65 Church Road, Barnes
S. W. 13 Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Ireland

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY.

Pims of GEORGE'S ST. DUBLIN
For All Fashion and Household Requirements
Estab. 1841 One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel, and Cement at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Switzers
RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU MODERATE PRICES. LOUNGE ADJOINING
Soda Fountain—Lr. Ground Floor
Switzer & Co., Ltd. Grafton St., Dublin

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Quaint Elm Tree Chair

This amazing piece of furniture was made from the bole of an elm tree, 140 years ago. It is on exhibition at John Wesley's first chapel in Bristol, England.

Brevities

Nashville Tennessean: "The best reflections come from thinking, instead of looking into mirrors."

Rays of Sunshine: And, brother, the time isn't far off when you are going to say, "Boy, oh boy! What wouldn't I give if my income tax were only as small as it was in 1941!"

Ryan in Boston Herald: There seems to be no particular reason for opposing the conservation scheme of curtailing the number number of pockets in men's clothes. It begins to look as if a fellow wouldn't find much in 'em this year, anyway, except maybe Henry Morgenthau's hand.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Argentina, on July 9th.
2. A U. S. Army fort in Seattle, Washington.
3. Maine.
4. It is made in the islands of the South Seas from tree bark.
5. Southern Abyssinia; 500 miles long.
6. There is no land boundary between the two states, but the waters of the two are adjacent from Rhode Island and Connecticut boundary southward.
7. Minnesota, from two Sioux words.
8. Home of the old electors in Cologne, Germany; reported bombed by English.
9. Tanks and infantry.
10. Havana, Cuba, as a remembrance of the sixth Pan-American Conference, the Fraternity Tree was planted here.

Where Would You Find—

1. The South American country which celebrated the 125th anniversary of its independence from Spain in 1941?
2. Fort Lawton?
3. The home state of Wallace H. White, Jr.?
4. Tapa cloth?
5. The Hawash River?
6. The point where Rhode Island and New York touch?
7. The state whose name means sky-colored water?
8. Kassels Palais?
9. Blue hat piping worn by an arm of the United States service?
10. Fraternity Park?

(Answers appear on this page.)

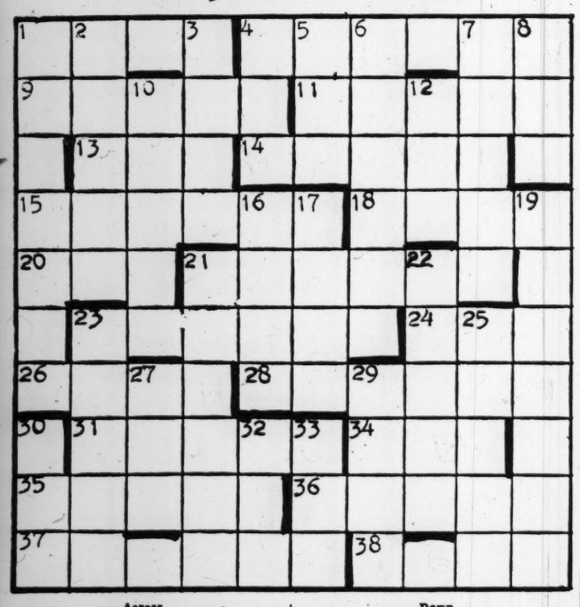
Man of Action

Dr. Francis L. Patton, one-time president of Princeton, wore sidewhiskers. Frequently he suggested to his family that he shave them off, but there existed a difference of opinion in the matter and he was therefore unable to obtain a clear-cut decision.

One morning Dr. Patton came came into his wife's dressing room, razor in hand, with his right cheek shaved smooth.

"How do you like it, my dear?" he inquired. "If you think it looks well, I will shave the other side, too."

Daily Crossword



Across

1. Squared circle known to boxers.
4. Person or animal with white hair and pink eyes.
9. Never gets one anywhere.
11. Character in Shakespeare's "Tempest."
13. Hamlet told Ophelia to become one.
14. Castor and Pollux.
15. Makes two bodies stick together.
18. Name of two old Romans, both remarkable for their austerity.
20. The sun, for example.
21. "David Copperfield" character who was willing.
23. What with blows and bellows these workshops must be noisy places.
24. Ethiopian vizier.
26. Back part of neck.
28. Behead it and it still means "choose."
31. Cried, as a crow.
34. Proverbially industrious insect.
35. River into which the Pied Piper of Hamelin drove the rats.
36. Afghan prince.
37. Largest species of hawk.
38. We spend roughly a third of our lives in them.

Down

1. Animal which dips its food in water before eating it.
2. Circle.
3. Tunney's first name.
4. "—— is long and life is fleeting."
5. The good citizen obeys it.
6. They cannot be made without straw.
7. Built by birds and some other creatures.
8. Aged.
10. Soup also known as okra.
12. The end of Carolina.
16. Horses generally.
17. A plant becomes one when it is over ten feet high.
19. Bivalve from which pearls may be obtained.
21. One who brews.
22. Feminine name, meaning "peace."
23. Janus had two.
25. Played a part.
27. A dance step.
29. Animal which symbolizes purity.
30. Number of yards in a fathom.
32. Prior to.
33. Leap Years have an extra one.

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(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

de Laveleye, Victor (vĕk'-tôr' dē lȧv'-lā')—Originator of the "V for Victory" campaign in Europe.

Hasegawa, Admiral Kiyoshi (kē-yō-shē hä-sē-gä-wä—even accent)—Governor of Formosa.

Hashida, Kunihhiko (kōō-nē-hē-kō hä-shē-dä—even accent)—Japanese Minister of Education.

Ino, Hiroyasu (hē-rō-yä-sōō ē-nō—even accent)—Japan's Minister of Agriculture.

Kuibyshev (kyōō'-ī-bĭ-shĕf)—Temporary seat of the Russian Government.

Kurtz, Efrem (yĕ-frĕm' kōōrts)—Musical director of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe.

Lung Yun (lōōng yün)—Governor of Yunnan Province in China.

Procopé, Hjalmar J. (hyäl'-mär prō'-kō-pĕ)—Finland's Minister to the United States.

Rangell, Jukka (yōōk'-kä räng'-gĕl)—Premier of Finland.

Shmushkevich, Lieut. Gen. J. F. (shmōōsh-kyä'-vyich)—Chief of the Soviet Air Force.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Faiyum (fī'-yōōm')—Egypt's largest oasis.

Taihoku (tī'-hō'-kōō)—Capital of Formosa.

Tula (tōō'-lä)—Russian manufacturing city south of Moscow.

Ufa (ōō'-fä)—Russian city, center of the Ishimbayevo oil field.

Key: ȧle, chȧotic, câre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Sperm Oil

Sperm oil is rated vital to defense production, most importantly as a lubricant in breaking in motors.

A Verse for Today . . .

And as long as he sought the LORD, *God made him to prosper.*—II CHRON. 26:5.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Sodium Vapor Lights Are?

Sodium vapor lamps, now becoming familiar through their spreading use in highway illumination and floodlighting, are a form of electric lamp in which sodium vapor is made luminous by the passage through it of an electric current. Such a vapor lamp differs from the other common forms of artificial light in that it is a rarefied gas, not a solid (such as a wire filament or a rod of carbon) which becomes incandescent.

The sodium vapor lamp consists essentially of a double-walled, hermetically sealed glass tube or bulb containing a small amount of pure metallic sodium; neon gas at low pressure (to assist in starting); and two pair of electrodes—a cathode and an anode at each end of the tube, to provide for reversing the current at the end of each alternation of the current. The double-walled tube serves as a vacuum flask and is needed to maintain the proper temperature.

The sodium lamp gives off a golden yellow light which consequently, objects illuminated solely by such a lamp appear to have but tones of a single color, as do pictures in sepia rotogravure prints.

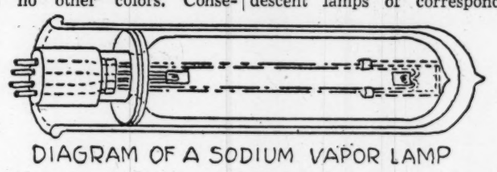


DIAGRAM OF A SODIUM VAPOR LAMP

The reason for this is that an object cannot show a color that is not present in the light by which the object is viewed. Ordinary white light is made up of a combination of rays of all colors, and all colors may be seen by its means. A green leaf, for example, appears green under white light, and a red rose appears red. But a green leaf under red light (which contains no green rays for the leaf to reflect) appears black, and a red rose under a green light likewise would appear black.

Thus the color of sodium light is not particularly suitable for general lighting purposes, but for highway and similar illumination it is proving both popular and successful. It happens that the color of sodium light is so placed relative to the curve of eye sensitivity to various light wave-lengths that the luminosity of sodium lamps is about three times that of incandescent lamps of corresponding voltage. It has been said that sodium vapor lamps are the most efficient artificial illuminant yet made by man.

—W. P. Keasbey

A Few Facts

Jokes about a "Swiss Navy" should not include the Swiss merchant marine, for that country has seven ships for high seas trade.

A section of the Roman catacombs has become an air raid shelter.

More than half the berries grown in the United States are strawberries.

Monitor Camera Club from Miller Primm, St. Lambert, Quebec

Willing Model

Daily Quotation

If thou wouldst read a lesson, that will keep
Thy heart from fainting, and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills! No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears.

—LONGFELLOW

In Lighter Vein

Innocent

The New Army apparently doesn't know so much about conduct sheets as the old. A young soldier was recently brought before his company commander charged with his first crime, a minor matter.

"Has he a clean sheet?" the officer asked the sergeant-major.

"Excuse me, sir," the accused man broke in hurriedly, "I have only been issued with blankets."

—Answers.

Fiction?

Husband (reading): "I wonder what this writer means by 'Gems of thought.'"

Wife: "Oh, probably something like that jewelry you're always promising to buy me."

Expected

A small crowd was gathered outside a church.

Spinster: "What has happened here?"

Urchin: "Oh, a policeman went into the church and brought the bride out."

Spinster: "My-my! What had she done?"

Urchin: "Married the policeman."—Muskete, Vienna.

Of Course Not

A motorist was stopped on a Suffolk road and asked by a policeman how he would immobilize his car in the event of invasion. He replied: "I should take off my license plates, like I do every night; they can't go on the road without them."

—Answers.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Five Minutes!

London

I am proud to tell you the story of what must be the most dramatic five minutes of the war, writes Basil Cardew in The London Daily Mirror.

It is the story of Wing Commander Douglas Bader, the legless ace of the R. A. F., who, after shooting down at least a score of Boche planes himself and leading his men to glory in the Battle of Britain, was shot down himself some time ago.

Douglas Bader, twice winner of the D. S. O. and D. F. C., was loved by his men. He nursed them in their flights, directed their activities with supreme skill.

And in his last five minutes in the air they nursed him.

It was during a daylight sweep that Bader's famous "bus service" heard their leader tell them on his radiophone that his plane had been crippled.

Bader had to bale out at about 20,000 feet. To reach the ground from that height takes approximately five minutes.

Those five minutes are packed with peril. The helpless figure dangling at the end of the parachute cords is a tempting target for an enemy pilot.

The "bus service" decided that Bader must be guarded. His second in command, a squadron leader, gave the order: "See him safely to the ground. Nothing else matters."

So, as he floated down on his parachute, the Spitfires spiralled round and round him in protective coil, their circle ever shifting as he drifted with the wind, lower and lower till he had only a few hundred feet to go.

They watched him come to earth. They could do no more.

Then, bearing the news that at least their 30-year-old chief was safe, they flew back to England.

Britain's Motorists

Private automobile owners in Britain had gas rations halved recently, and now can travel only about 100 miles a month.

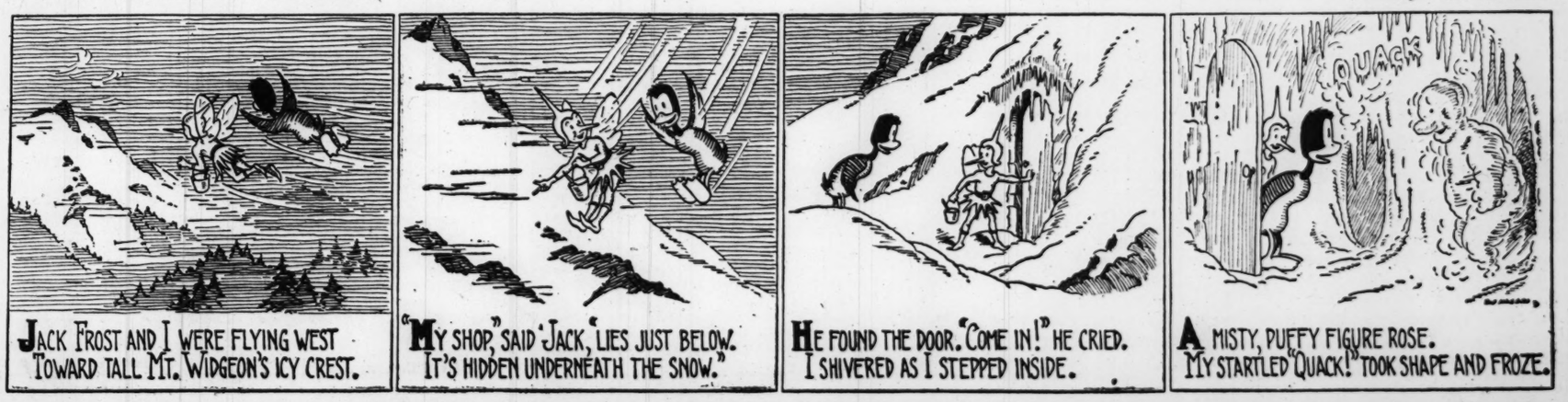
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Wild Spree in Prospect* — By LE PELLEY

WOW — THAT'S ALL I CAN SAY — WOW!
TUBBY — WHAT'RE YOU DOING?
COUNTING MY MONEY! I'M RICH!
RICH — ? SINCE WHEN!?
I FOUND AN OLD BANK I'D FORGOTTEN I HAD! IT'S FULL OF PENNIES AND NICKELS —
I'VE GOT $3.76
I SUPPOSE YOU'RE GOING TO PUT IT IN THE BANK — EH — ?
BANK? AFTER IT'S BEEN IN A BANK ALL THESE YEARS? I'M GOING TO SPEND IT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe They're Like Olives—It's All a Matter of Getting Used to Them!* — By RODGERS

"Hey! What's this I hear about there being a shortage of paper?" Billy asked me today
"Well, all I know," I wagged, "is that the Boy Scouts are collecting old papers for National Defense."
"Oh, dear!" Billy sighed. "I guess I'll have to try again!"
"Try what?" I wanted to know—
"Tin cans!" he said. "We goats are supposed to be able to eat tin cans, but somehow I just can't seem to develop a taste for them!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Three Below* — By THE HAGERS


JACK FROST AND I WERE FLYING WEST TOWARD TALL MT. WIDGEON'S ICY CREST.
"MY SHOP," SAID JACK, "LIES JUST BELOW. IT'S HIDDEN UNDERNEATH THE SNOW."
HE FOUND THE DOOR. "COME IN!" HE CRIED. I SHIVERED AS I STEPPED INSIDE.
A MISTY, PUFFY FIGURE ROSE. MY STARTLED "QUACK!" TOOK SHAPE AND FROZE.
QUACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor Tension Eases

Gratitude and relief must have welled in countless American hearts Sunday at news that the "captive" coal mine strike, tying up steel for defense, is to be settled by arbitration while the men go back to work. Miners Monday morning, donning their lighted caps and shouldering their picks, must have wondered whether the issue in the walkout had been worth the stoppage of work.

Solution of the union shop question which was the point of dispute will still present a hard problem to the arbiters—Dr. John R. Steelman, on leave from his position as Federal Director of Conciliation; Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

At the same time comes news of peaceful settlement, also with Dr. Steelman's aid, of a threatened strike of long-lines telephone workers which would have tied up long-distance telephone communication throughout the country. In this instance the independent union which represents the telephone workers was obliged to press wage demands or risk being supplanted by another, possibly more aggressive, union. Agreeing to increases of $3,000,000 or more, Frank P. Lawrence, telephone company vice-president, said, "All the parties reached the realization that this was no time for a dispute in an industry so vital to national defense."

The comment is applicable to disputes in many industries whose products or services are gravely needed in the contest that is being waged to preserve the world, including America, from aggression and totalitarianism. Most conspicuous of such disputes is the threatened railroad strike. In it labor and management are holding conferences after having gone through the procedures of the Railway Mediation Board and of a fact-finding committee whose recommendations are now the basis of negotiations.

Thankful as the public may be for release from the week-long tension of the steel company coal mine strike, it cannot now afford to forget the labor situation or assume that difficulties on this sector of the defense front are over.

Leaders in Congress, including many friendly to labor, appear agreed that in view of this object lesson some action must go forward promptly on anti-strike legislation. Other disputes are simmering or may arise which will call urgently for the interposition of the Government to see that they are adjusted through the various means of conciliation and mediation already set up.

This legislation should not undermine essential rights of organized labor but it should provide at least for a waiting period before strikes, should ban the use of coercion by unions, and possibly require supervision of strike votes. More important still, there should be a keen and increasing awareness of the demands of the national emergency.

Senator Robert F. Wagner well says: "It is not fitting in such perilous times for any group in labor or in industry to assume an all or nothing attitude—to refrain from aiding in the country's defense until every single personal gain, large or small, is signed, sealed, and delivered."

Meals Without Music

A ruling of the priorities authorities affecting tungsten and other materials used in the manufacture of automatic phonographs threatens—or should we say promises?—to curtail the spread of "juke boxes." A "juke box," as you needn't know to class yourself as cultured, is one of those automatic vending machines that stand in the corners of inexpensive restaurants and play canned music at five cents a can. Someone puts a nickel in the slot and out comes a "Penny Serenade," or a "Million Dollar Baby."

It's that kind of gamble. But it is rarely the man who pays who loses. He gets what he wants, which—musical tastes being diverse—is not necessarily what other diners want. Now, because sacrifices are necessary, some people are going to have to learn to like their food without what some people call music. Thus we see that sacrifice, like virtue, may be its own reward.

In any event the choice for Americans is not yet as between guns and butter—only between guns and "juke boxes." America without the ubiquitous "juke" would be a very different country, no doubt. But it would still be worth fighting for.

Welcome to the Sun

That "newspaper war" in Chicago is stealing headlines from the Nazis. The plans of Marshall Field to publish a competing morning daily in the bailiwick of Colonel McCormick's Chicago Tribune have titillated interest far outside the Middle West. The potentials of conflict have been well advertised.

On one side is the famous department store fortune, on the other the Tribune millions. On one side is a strong advocate of vigorous American opposition to the Axis, on the other the most powerful organ of anti-British isolationism in American journalism. On one side Mr. Field will be an ardent supporter of the New Deal—or something more advanced, if his New York paper, PM, is any criterion—and on the other Colonel McCormick has been President Roosevelt's most bitter foe among newspaper owners.

Silliman Evans, the new daily's publisher, now announces that it will be called, not AM, but the Sun. Doubtless this familiar and honored name could have been chosen without offering a $10,000 prize or sorting 200,000 suggestions. But then we should have missed hearing some of them, such as "The Field Museum," and "The McCormick Reaper." And the Sun would have missed an opportunity to win public interest.

Of course, its great opportunity lies in bringing light to morning readers in the Chicago area. Although the Tribune labels itself "The World's Greatest Newspaper," many Chicagoans aren't satisfied. Some denounce its alliance with the Kelly machine and declare its isolationism darkens counsels on world affairs. Others say they would like less cooked up "news," more food for understanding, with their breakfasts. If it satisfies this demand, refusing to bend the news its way, the Sun, due to rise on the newsstands in a few days now, will start much more than a short-lived newspaper war.

Is Japan Stalling?

Tokyo is tied to the Nazi war chariot. Japan cannot hope to succeed in her plans for an East Asia "co-prosperity sphere" unless Hitler wins; she cannot abandon those plans while hope for a Nazi victory remains. What, then, are all the current "peace negotiations" in Washington about? Is Japan just playing for time?

Mr. Kurusu and Mr. Hull can only be talking about some sort of truce, not about a complete settlement. Japan hopes to win some relaxation of the economic blockade which Premier Tojo says is comparable to "open hostilities." The United States would like an arrangement which would free Russia's Siberian forces to fight in the West and free the British and American fleets in the Pacific to deal with Hitlerism in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. But Washington will not sacrifice China and is wary about again provisioning Japan, while Tokyo is reluctant to free forces which might turn the tide against the Nazis—and end her own dreams of conquest.

Japanese-American negotiations have been almost continuous since last spring. Several weeks ago Tokyo set November 15 as a deadline. The British-American-Dutch economic embargoes are known to be causing acute discomfort in Japan. Yet many elements in Tokyo would like to keep the talks alive. They do not want their generals to launch a drive from Indo-China at the Burma road and precipitate a clash with Britain in Thailand or Burma. And now come reports that Hitler has promised the Japanese that he will have the French fleet by January and will use it to ease British-American naval pressures.

The Nazis will do everything they can to keep Japan active as a threat in the Pacific. The calling of a Berlin conference for renewal of the anti-Comintern pact fits into the picture. Hitler would be glad to see the Hull-Kurusu talks come to nothing. But it is not so certain that Berlin would like to see Japan at war with Britain, Russia and the United States. That might bring a quick crushing of the eastern end of the Triple Axis and permanently remove the threat-value of Japan.

In a broadcast William L. Shirer says "something is brewing in Ankara." Memory of Thanksgiving dinner might suggest that this be translated, "something is cooking in Turkey," but memory of Nazi habits of infiltration tells us that the cook is in Berlin.

Our Readers Say—

Cutting Through Party Lines

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent mayoralty elections here further confirm what has long been evident, namely, that today party labels mean little or nothing and that the political division in the United States runs for the time being along two broad lines: first, isolationism or radical nationalism, forming the opposition or negative; second, expansionism or internationalism, or to be clear, increased United States influence in co-operation with the rest of the world, being the affirmative.

Isolationism seeks to make the country believe that adherence to narrow, selfish nationalism is America's correct and ideal road to highest service. But isolationist ideology is unconvincing to the majority of Americans and notably constructive thinkers.

Most sound observers today clearly see that America's present trend is one of rapidly expanding influence and power in the world. They not only, of course, perceive this fact, but also that this expansion is in the main for the good, not only of America, but all peoples, not excepting those in Axis-dominated countries.

President Roosevelt has been cutting party lines for some time. His foreign policy is on the side of American internationalism and expansion. Consequently, the large majority of Americans who support it are standing concretely on the side nearest serving the best interests of not only their own country but those of their fellowmen in all meritorious countries.

Would it not, in view of this, be more frank and above board if Senator Wheeler and a minority of others formed at once a new party, called the American Isolationist-Nationalist Party? Their speeches and professions would be so much better comprehended by the average man and woman if they did. The Republican Party, on the other hand, under Wendell Willkie's splendid inspiration, has a golden opportunity to fall heir to the great prestige enjoyed by the Roosevelt foreign policy and become the outstanding, new American party sponsoring increasing co-operation with the British Commonwealth of Nations, Russia, the Latin-American republics, and all peoples who believe stable, sound, free democracy the best foundation on which to build the future.

New York — NORTON WEBB

Labor's Demand for Pay Increases

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me extremely unwise, in this dangerous period of world history, to pursue the hostile attitude toward organized labor which characterizes many of our newspaper writers and radio commentators. These critics call themselves "anti-fascist," yet it is obvious they are opposed to most of the legal and legitimate practices of labor unions. One could scarcely call this a democratic attitude.

Everyone of us is opposed to racketeering, especially in the unions, where the victims of it are workers. But all of us are not opposed to labor's demands for pay increases to meet the rising cost of living. Yet I never hear a radio commentator state fairly and factually the basis for strike action.

With a more understanding attitude on the part of employers, press, radio, and the public, industrial disputes could be settled without strikes; our defense production would increase; and the national front against Hitlerism would be perfected.

Jamaica Plain, Mass. — HOUSEWIFE

Hitler Only a Passing Phase?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read Mr. John Cudahy's speech at a recent America First Committee meeting held in New York City, in which he said when advocating a peace treaty with Hitler: "Hitler is only a passing phase and he would rapidly pass into eclipse if he dared to oppose the will of his generals and the German people to enter into peace negotiations."

Such an assertion is based on an unfamiliarity with the Nazi movement; for example: in 1918-1919, I was in Germany as a member of the American Army of Occupation, and at that time the name of Adolf Hitler was unheard of, but the thought to dominate the world was certainly evident among the Germans. I believe this desire to subjugate other people is responsible for the prominence of Adolf Hitler.

Seattle, Wash. — BERNARD KOTTEK

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

The True South

Last summer Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia reorganized the State Board of Regents in order to get rid of Dean Walter D. Cocking of the University of Georgia's College of Education. Dean Cocking is a distinguished educator who seems to have offended the Governor, first by being born in Iowa, second by being somewhat less than antediluvian in his theories of education. The Governor accused him, and still accuses him, of being "in favor of co-education of the blacks and the whites." In the North, students of all races do attend many of our colleges without unpleasant results. In the South public opinion undeniably stands for segregation.

But it is now apparent that something other than what Governor Talmadge calls "social equality" was at stake in Georgia. Recently the Southern University Conference, with representatives of thirty-three out of forty-one of the South's leading colleges and universities in attendance, voted with no dissent to drop the University of Georgia from its rolls. Specifically, it was held that the Georgia institution could not be in harmony "with the ideals and aspirations of the colleges and universities of this Conference as long as its board of control disregards the fundamental concept of academic tenure and the basic principles of professional administration of an institution of higher learning."

Education in the South has suffered because the South, for historical reasons, had little money to spare. In recent years great progress has been made in spite of this handicap. The Southern Conference rightly disregarded the fake issue in Georgia and dealt with the real issue. Its action reveals the true South which men like Mr. Talmadge grotesquely misrepresent.—*New York Times.*

The Choice Is Clear

I Was Interned by the British

LONDON

When, one day toward the end of June, 1940, a detective and a uniformed policeman appeared at the door of my flat and told me that I was going to be taken into internment, I was but little surprised. The internment of Austrian and German refugees had been proceeding for weeks, and obviously one day my turn was bound to come. Yet it was a shock when it came. To be suddenly torn away from my wife, and from my work of fighting Hitler Germany by word and print! To be taken I knew not where! Yet I soon recovered my spirits. I did not expect it to be a long interlude.

It turned out to be an interlude of 13½ months. Had I remained in England, I should have been free by the end of October. For it was then that the British Home Office ordered my release. But I had been deported to Australia. And then I had to wait till the beginning of June, 1941, when the first transport of released refugee internees was sent back to England.

I spent a fortnight in English internment camps before our transport left, and then was eight weeks on the transport to Australia. Material conditions during these early days of internment and overseas deportation were much less satisfactory then than they were later in Australia. Yet I suffered little from them, because it was so obviously an impermanent state of things for me, and also because the one thing a prisoner needs is some variety in his life. There was no lack of that.

Arriving at Melbourne, we were received by our Australian guards with good food and courtesy. For a few weeks we shared a provisional camp with Nazi prisoners, mostly from the German Merchant Navy, who tried to bully us, but never became really threatening. Then we got one of those camps which were destined for refugees only.

* * *

There were in our camp quite a number of political refugees of all shades from Germany and Austria—Austrian monarchists and German conservatives, one or two liberals, a number of socialists and communists. There were natural scientists and engineers, all of them entirely non-political; also a number of active Jews, candidates for the Rabbinate, and a group of skilled Jewish workers. Finally there was a majority of nondescript Jewish refugees from Austria (and also a few from Germany), most of them businessmen of varied degrees of wealth and standing; all of them benumbed by their incapacity to understand, first why Hitler had robbed and ejected them, and now why the English had put them behind barbed wire in Australia. All internees from England were men. But across the barbed wire there was another compound with Jewish internees from Singapore and Malaya, men, women and children. In addition there were a few Italian internees, and these preferred being in a camp with Jews to being interned with Nazis.

Conditions inside the camp were tolerable. The guards had their own quarters, so that we had the camp to ourselves, under our elected camp administration. Only officers and non-commissioned officers entered the barbed wire on their daily routine work. Each barrack in our camp was for twenty-four men, divided by papier-mache walls into twelve cubicles for two men each. This allows of a certain amount of privacy and is appreciated as a privilege by most internees. I, for one, find it easier to get along with a crowd of noisy mates than to share a room in intimacy with a stranger; in a small camp it is not always easy to find company sufficiently congenial to make such intimacy pleasant. But the great majority of the inmates were vigorous youngsters and did not mind much either way. They did, however, care for food, and here all their desires were met. We got the same rations as our guards, and Australian soldiers get ample rations. We had our own kitchen staff, well paid from the profits of the camp canteen, and had our food cooked according to our own tastes.

There was space for playing football inside the camp, and a sports ground was under construction. Certain organizations, of which the Christian Students' movement was perhaps the most active and successful, had provided a store of books in English and German, and largely of a high standard. Some government money was available for buying additions to our library, and this, with the books we owned, gave excellent facilities for reading and even for study.

* * *

To all of us, in different degrees, this period of internment, despite our being decently treated and well looked after, was a period of misery, mainly owing to three reasons, all of them to some extent, the result of the fact itself of internment in Australia. The first was uncertainty about our relatives. Owing to the application of prisoners-of-war regulations framed for real prisoners with families in enemy countries, and not for refugees with relatives in England, our families were for many months without news from us. And when contact was established exchange of letters would take anything up to six months.

The second plight was uncertainty about our own fate. A criminal knows the length of his term; a prisoner of war looks forward in the end to returning to his country. A refugee internee has no home, and when his country of refuge has thrown him out he has no place where to rest his head—except the internment camp. In the case of internees in Australia there was added to this the physical difficulty of returning to England—release in Australia is out of the question; so that by far the greater part remained behind when our transport left, with little hope to see freedom for the duration, and much uncertainty about the time after the war. Finally, enforced idleness, which is intolerable to any except the worst elements, becomes insupportable when combined with uncertainty and anxiety of the kind described.

But, after all, for those who had been released, there came a day, in whose coming we had almost ceased to believe—a day when we were recognized again as genuine anti-Nazis, when we left camp and embarked, a day when an immigration officer said: "You are free now to proceed to your home;" a day when we found our families, and an England much more quiet, better fed, and surer of victory than we had ever imagined her. And then life, within a few days, was what it had been before, and all that had happened was only a mistake and unreal, as if it had never been—for us who had been sent back.

FRANK BORKENAU

The Wide Horizon

Change Challenges Education

By George Aubrey Hastings

Education is never free, nor ought to be, from the challenge of change. Sweeping developments which grow out of emergencies intensify such a challenge. When the curtain eventually lifts on war-torn Europe education is certain to be among the major casualties.

America's defense program already has brought an upsurge of activity in adult education which without doubt will affect not only the future of that field, but of all education. Questions of the ultimate effects on formal education, as well as on extension teaching, are raised by the American Association for Adult Education.

Its final report, "The Extension of University Teaching," was written by James Creese during a year's leave of absence from Stevens Institute of Technology to visit more than thirty colleges and universities and to review the beginnings of adult education in England and the United States. He concludes that "the greatest social significance of the movement of adult education may be found in what effect it may have on the organized system of formal education," particularly industrial extension training.

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Adult education at the college level will undoubtedly be most affected by developments in the emergency.

"It is plain at such time," the report says, "if it is not always plain, that schools, colleges, and universities enjoy no isolation, or security of remoteness, from great immediate responsibilities. . . . If university extension and the newer forms of adult education are to have a permanent place in the modern American university, the whole matter requires the constant interest of university faculties and of their administrative officers. Otherwise, it may be an irrelevant activity, merely a department of public relations, a recruiting station for enrollments and revenues, or a drab business unworthy of its associations."

A census of the men and women for whom study is a serious but not a primary occupation, who are workers by day and students in free time, runs into the millions. Although no exact figures are available, it is estimated that nearly two million persons are investing their time and money in correspondence courses; that another million or more are studying in public evening schools, part-time and continuation schools; and that there may be 200,000 more in nonacademic schools. Fifty-two university extension departments report an enrollment of 120,000 in extension classes, 50,000 active correspondence students in courses on the college level, 50,000 attendance at short courses and institutes, and audiences of 220,000 for lecture series under university auspices.

Probably the implications of the defense training program to American education are not yet generally realized. The report asserts:

> . . . measures to be taken by the universities as part of the work of national defense are of lasting significance. . . . The new undertakings are as critical as any that have ever challenged college administrators. Questions of direct, inescapable service to the community have inevitably become the primary concern of offices responsible for the policy and pattern of university work.

The report discusses the vast program of engineering defense training being carried out with Government appropriations under the U. S. Office of Education in co-operation with colleges, universities, and schools. It believes that "modified to suit peacetime conditions, it may have a permanent place in the school system of the country—a complete system of 'industrial extension' serving industrial communities in much the same way as agricultural extension has served the rural and farm population in every State and in almost every county."

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Plowing new ground in education always brings new problems. Not long ago three educators met at the Chicago Round Table to discuss the next ten years of education. They were President Elliott of Purdue, President Hutchins of the University of Chicago, and John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education. They listed as the four chief issues of the next decade in higher education: (1) the question of Federal subsidies and the risk of Government control; (2) the claims of vocational education as against classical education in the secondary schools; (3) the increasing responsibilities of colleges and universities in adult education; and (4) the problem of maintaining universities, despite war and all uses of adversity, as free institutions for the advancement and transmission of knowledge.

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